The Bombay Gazette.

[With Supplement

No. 7,121.—New Series. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1871. Annual Subscription in Advance.....Rupees Forty-two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The reduction in the rates of Inland Postage on Newspapers by one-half came into operation from the 1st October, and the *Bombay Gazette* is now sent POST FREE to all Up-country Subscribers, who are thus put on an equal footing with Town Subscribers.

From 1st January 1872, the uniform Rates of Subscription to the *Gazette*, for Town and Country, will be on the following reduced scale:—

	Uniform New Scale.	Old Scale. Town.	Country.
One year, *in advance*.....	Rs. 42	Rs. 52	Rs. 72
Half year "	" 22	" 26	" 36
Three months "	" 12	" 13	" 21
One month "	" 5	" 5	" 7-12

For a Weekly Subscription, in advance, of Rs. 1-8-0, the *Gazette* will, from 1st January, be delivered each morning at any address in town, or posted free to any address Up-country.

New Subscribers whose names are registered before the end of the present year will be allowed a proportionate reduction for the period of their Subscription which falls within the new year.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do	" 2 0
Third do	" 2 0
Fourth and succeeding Insertions	" 0 12 As.

per line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per line.
Second do	4½ " "
Third and succeeding.....	2½ " "

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time, special contracts may be made.

Domestic Occurrences. Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship ORIENTAL, 1,681 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander H. B Sayer, will be despatched on TUESDAY, the 5th December 1871, at noon.

Leave BOMBAY	Dec.	Leave Colombo	Dec.
" Carwar	5	" Galle	14
" Mangalore	7	" Negapatam	15
" Cannanore	9	" Pondicherry	19
" Tellicherry	10	" Madras	21
" Calicut	10	" Coconada	23
" Beypore	10	" Vizagapatam	24
" Cochin	11	" Bimlipatam	24
" Alleppy	12	" Gopalpore	25
" Tuticorin	13	" False Point	26
		Arrive CALCUTTA	28

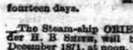
This route is the most expeditious and economical for Passengers for the Neilgherrie District, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut or Beypore and proceed from thence by rail. Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route picking up the steamer at Madras.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussora, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above, calling at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, MAROMERAH, and BUSSORAH.

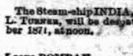
The Steam-ship INDIA, 3,019 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander R. L. Turner, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 11th December 1871, at noon.

Leave BOMBAY	Dec.	Leave BUSSORAH	Dec.
" Kurrachee	15	" Fao	29
" Guadur	16	" Bushire	30
" Muscat	18	" Linga	Jan. 2
" Bunder Abbas	19	" Bunder Abbas	3
" Linga	22	" Muscat	5
" Bushire	24	" Guadur	7
" Fao	26	" Kurrachee	10
Arrive at BUSSORAH	27	Arrive BOMBAY	13

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.



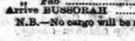
THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the Weekly Service from England, despatches a steamer to Kurrachee every MONDAY, at noon.

The Steam-ship KURRACHEE, 316 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander A. Scott, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 18th December, at noon.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAMER TO THE MALABAR COAST.



THE well-known first-class fast sailing Steamer MOUNTSTUART ELPHINSTONE, Commander Francis J. Rawlin, will leave Bombay, for the undernoted Ports, from Apollo Bunder, on FRIDAY, the 8th December, at 5 P.M., and will leave Carwar on MONDAY evening for Bombay:—

Honnore
Mangalore
Tellicherry
Calicut
Beypore
Cochin
Alleppy
Tuticorin
Malwan
Vingorla
Goa (Panjim)
Carwar.

For Freight or Passage apply to JEEWANJEE VITTAL, 73, Bazaar Gate Street; or to Ardaseer Cursetjee Furnadoo, Coach-builder, Byculla, opposite Jewish Synagogue.

Bombay, 22nd November 1871.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, AND THE WESTERN PORTS OF ITALY.
(VIA THE SUEZ CANAL.)

NOTICE.—The s.s. EGITTO will sail as above on TUESDAY, the 5th December 1871, at 9 A.M. Passengers are requested to be on board by 8 A.M.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents, Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

2nd December 1871.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH RUSSIA, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

The Russian Steam Navigation Trading and Odessa Railway Company have established a regular service between Odessa and Bombay.

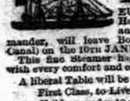
IN accordance with the above, the Steam-ship NACHIMOFF, 400-Horse Power, 2,210 Tons, Captain Gerkes, is expected here about the 10th of January next, and will have quick despatch.

She is informed that from the 27th February next a service by Rail has been established between St. Petersburgh, at reduced rates. For

NJEE, TOUCHE, & Co., Agents.

ber 1871.

TO ENGLAND.



THE magnificent first-class full power Iron Steam Ship EUROPEAN, 2,600 Tons Register, 450 Horse Power (lately of Allan's Liverpool and Canadian Line), G. F. Abram, Commander, will leave Bombay for Liverpool direct (via Suez Canal) on the 10th JANUARY 1872.

This fine Steamer has spacious Saloon and Cabins fitted up with every comfort and convenience.

A liberal Table will be kept.

First Class, to Liverpool £45,

Children under 10 years—half fare; Infants—free,

exclusive of Wines and Liquors, which can be had on board at moderate rates.

JOHNSON & Co.,
Ship-Brokers, Nesbit Lane, Fort, Bombay.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY.
(VIA SUEZ CANAL.)

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.
The regular Steamers leave

GENOA and BOMBAY
on the 25th, on the 1st
of each month.

PASSENGER RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Aden	£22	£15	£7
Suez	36	23	9
Port Said	38	24	9
Alexandria	39	25	9-10
Messina	50	34	14
Naples	50	34	14
Leghorn	50	34	14
Genoa	50	34	14
Marseilles (transhipment at Genoa)	52	35	14-10

Including Wines, Without Food.

Children under 3 years, free of charge.
Children not above 10 years, half fare.
Next Steamers from Bombay:—

EGITTO on TUESDAY, 5TH DECEMBER 1871.
ARABIA, on MONDAY, 1ST JANUARY 1872.
PERSIA, on THURSDAY, 1ST FEBRUARY 1872.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For Hand-books of Information, Rates of Freight, &c., apply to

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 30th September 1871.

NOTICE.—Consignees per Ship INVERNESS, arrived from London, are requested to DESPATCH BOATS to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS; otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain, without further intimation, at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 27th November 1871.

COPPER-PLATE PRINTING, ENGRAVING, &c.

VISITING CARDS, Invitation Cards, Wedding Cards and Envelopes, Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office and Bank Seals, Seals for stamping Envelopes, &c., engraved to order, at moderate prices.

Specimens may be seen at the Office of the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Saturday, the 9th December, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s s. s. DELHI (2,178 tons and 400 H.P.), Captain C. J. Wilkinson, will LEAVE for SUEZ as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Brindisi, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Trieste, Venice, Odessa, Genoa, Naples, and Havre, Liverpool or London.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon before 10 A.M. on the day of the Steamer's departure, in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

REDUCTION OF FARES.

The Rates of Passage Money have been reduced as follows:—

To BRINDISI	First Class Rs. 600	Second Class Rs. 300
To SOUTHAMPTON ...	" " " 650	" " " 350

Exclusive of Wines and Liquors, and the transit through Egypt.

All Children under 3 years of age, free; above 3 and under 10, half fare.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. EMEU (1,588 tons and 300 H.P.), will be despatched for the above Ports on THURSDAY, the 7th December, leaving Mazagon at noon on that day and carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's office before 11 A.M. on Tuesday, the 5th December.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

HOMEWARD PASSENGERS VIA BOMBAY.

PASSAGES to SUEZ and EUROPE engaged and BAGGAGE Received and Shipped.

PAY and FUND ALLOWANCES realized.

CIRCULAR NOTES issued payable in EGYPT and throughout EUROPE.

BANK of ENGLAND NOTES, SOVEREIGNS, and NAPOLEONS supplied.

BILLS GRANTED on MESSRS. GRINDLAY AND CO., LONDON, at the EXCHANGE of the DAY.

APPROVED DRAFTS on CALCUTTA and MADRAS, on demand, and GOVERNMENT CURRENCY NOTES of any Circle of Payment received at par.

GRINDLAY, GROOM, AND CO., BOMBAY.

Correspondents.

GRINDLAY & Co., London. GRINDLAY & Co., Calcutta.

TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED), IMPORTERS OF OILMEN'S STORES, AND PRESERVED PROVISIONS, DIRECT FROM CROSSE AND BLACKWELL, GILLON, HOGARTH, MOIR, &c., AND THE FIRST CONTINENTAL HOUSES.

THE SUPPLIES OF THE COMPANY'S STORE DEPARTMENT REACH THEM BY THE SUEZ CANAL AND OVERLAND MAILS

Only, they may therefore be relied upon to possess in full perfection the delicacy and freshness of flavour so often impaired or destroyed by long sea voyages. Maintaining in every other respect the high character of their imports, the Company confidently assert their superiority to those usually offered in the Bombay market (frequently the refuse of Bazaar Auctions), and respectfully caution the public against the danger attending the use of stale or inferior Stores generally.

BACON, BUTTER, CHEESE, AND HAM.
FISH, SOUPS, AND MEAT EXTRACTS.
FRESH MEATS, GAME AND POULTRY.
PATES, PO TED MEATS, AND YORKSHIRE PIES.
SAUSAGES, TONGUES, AND PIG'S CHEEKS.
PRESERVED VEGETABLES, ENGLISH AND FOREIGN.
CRYSTALLIZED, PRESERVED, DRIED, AND TART FRUITS.
BON BONS, FANCY CHOCOLATES, AND FANCY BISCUITS.
JAMS, MARMALADES, FRUIT AND BOTTLED JELLIE
PICKLES, SAUCES, AND INDIAN CONDIMENTS.
MUSTARDS, SALT, VINEGARS, OLIVES, AND SALAD OILS.
CHOICE INDIAN AND CHINA TEAS.
COFFEES, COCOAS, AND CHOCOLATES.
ARROWROOTS, MACCARONI, TAPIOCA, &c., &c,
CORN FLOURS, ISINGLASS, AND GELATINE.
INFANTS', INVALIDS', AND DIETETIC FOODS.
CONDENSED AND DESICCATED MILK.
CRYSTALLIZED LOAF SUGARS.
SPICES, ESSENCES, AND HERBS.
CANDLES, SOAPS, AND ALL HOUSEHOLD REQUISITES
EVERY ARTICLE GUARANTEED.

Priced Lists Free on Application.

TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED), BOMBAY, AND POONA.

NOW READY, WINSOR & NEWTON'S Illustrated Catalogue of ARTISTS' MATERIALS, IMPORTED BY THEIR AGENTS, TREACHER & Co., Limited.

(Two Annas allowed off each Rupee for Cash.)

DRAWING PAPERS, JUST RECEIVED OVERLAND.

Guaranteed to be in perfect order for all purposes.

Whatman's best Papers;

Of "N," or ordinary surface, with a light grain; and "R," or rough, coarse surface, with large and open grain.

THICK ROYAL (22½ by 17½, inches, per sheet, As. 6, per quire	Rs. 5 0
THICK IMPERIAL (30 by 21½) inches, per sheet, As. 8, per quire	" 9 0
EXTRA THICK IMPERIAL, per sheet As. 12, per quire...	" 15 0
DOUBLE THICK IMPERIAL, per sheet Re. 1, per quire...	" 21 0
THICK DOUBLE ELEPHANT (40 by 26½ inches), per Sheet As. 14, per quire	" 18 0

WINSOR & NEWTON'S CELEBRATED Griffin Antiquarian Paper.

	Rs. a.
Their "Best," bearing the Griffin Stamp on the corner of each sheet.....	per sheet 7 0
Do. do.	per quire 140 0

SKETCH BLOCKS & BOOKS.

Prepared from Whatman's Thick "N" and "R" Papers.

		Half bound Plain Blocks with Blocks Pocket, &c.
		Rs. a. Rs. a.
Imperial Folio	(20 by 14 inches)...each	12 8 18 0
Royal Folio	(18 by 11½ inches)... "	10 0 15 0
Imperial Quarto	(14 by 10 inches)... "	6 8 9 0
Royal Quarto	(11½ by 9 inches)... "	4 8 6 8
Imperial Octavo	(10 by 7 inches)... "	3 8 4 12
Royal Octavo	(9 by 5½ inches)... "	2 8 3 12
Imperial Sexagesimo	(7 by 5 inches)... "	2 0 3 0
Royal Sexagesimo	(5½ by 4½ inches)... "	1 8 2 0

LARGE SUPPLIES OF FRESH ARTISTS' MATERIALS, Of every description, manufactured by WINSOR & NEWTON, Just received Overland by TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

LAMPS! LAMPS!! FOR KEROSENE, PETROLEUM, & PARAFFIN.

WRIGHT AND BUTLER, EXPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS.

AMERICAN BURNERS AND FIXINGS.

PHOTOGRAPHS UPON APPLICATION.

Everything appertaining to this Trade.

Orders must be sent through an English House or accompanied, if given by Native Merchants.

Birmingham—New John Street, West.
London—Commercial Street, Shoreditch.

FURNITURE, CARPETS AND BEDDING.

AN ILLUSTRATED FURNITURE CATALOGUE,

Containing nearly Six Hundred Designs, of every description of Furniture, faithfully drawn from our own Stock, will be forwarded gratis, or may be had at the office of this Journal, on application.

All Orders for Export carefully packed in damp-proof cases, and shipped without delay, at a charge of 10 per cent. on amount of order.

Remittances in advance to be sent direct to London, crossed London and County Bank, or made payable at London Agency of Hamilton.

LEWIN CRAWCOUR & Co., UPHOLSTERERS AND CABINET MAKERS, 73, 75 AND 84, Strand Road, London. Established 70 Years.

N.B.—Every description of Merchandize supplied on the most liberal terms.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

INTERVIEWS.

DO YOU WANT A GOOD TIFFIN?
THEN GO TO APOLLO BUNDER AND INTERVIEW HAMMOND.
(The *Ham* and other Viands are recommended.)

DO YOU WANT A GOOD FIT?
INTERVIEW THE CARR BRETHREN
(*Buggy Wallahs* excluded.)

DO YOU WANT TO BE FREE OF FITS?
INTERVIEW DOCTOR DOOLITTLE
(He can *do much*, being *heavy* on fits.)

DO YOU WANT A TOOTH PULLED OR STOPPED?
INTERVIEW THE A. GABRIEL
(He won't *blow his horn*, so it must be *blown* for him.)

DO YOU WANT 25 PER CENT. DISCOUNT FOR CASH?
INTERVIEW SOUNDY & Co.
(There you will find *the true ring of the metal*—Rule—*Britannia, ergo, sound is* there.)

DO YOU WANT HARMONY?
INTERVIEW THE EAST INDIA ASSOCIATION.
(There you will *meet* with *long metre, short metre*, and—*another Mehtr.*)

DO YOU WANT TO DO BANTING?
INTERVIEW THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.
(There you can be guided to,—*Mal'ican.*)

DO YOU WANT TO KEEP CLEAR OF DIFFICULTIES?
INTERVIEW THE TIMES OF INDIA.
(You may be told what a *Mail* means.)

DO YOU WANT TO MAKE OUT A FIGURATIVE PARADOX?
INTERVIEW THE INDIAN ECONOMIST.
(You will see [K]*night in sunshine.*)

DO YOU WANT A GOOD PHOTOGRAPH?
INTERVIEW BOURNE & SHEPPARD.
(The *Sheppard* will show you to that *Bourne*, from whence a traveller *may return.*)

DO YOU WANT TO INVEST IN HOLLOWAY'S PILLS?
INTERVIEW TREACHER & Co.
(They'll—*Treat yer* properly.)

DO YOU WANT A NEW MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER?
INTERVIEW THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT
And you will learn that
"*Hope*—DEFERRED MAKETH THE HEART SICK,"
So let us
"*Hope*—ON, *Hope* [for] EVER,"
For the song says
"HOPE TOLD A FLATTERING TALE."

DO YOU WANT A HEARTY LAUGH!
GO TO THE GRANT ROAD THEATRE
ON THURSDAY, DEC. 7TH, 1871,
And be
INTERVIEWED
By Yours in *Amor Fraternus*,
D C
A V OAN
E R
S

THE GREGORYS'
LAST FIVE NIGHTS IN BOMBAY.
THIS EVENING, TUESDAY,
BENEFIT OF THE BROTHERS,
JEAN, ALBERT, AND WILLIE GREGORY,

Admitted by the Press, and the many thousands who have witnessed, to be the best gymnastic trio have ever appeared in this City.

In consequence of its great success last night,
THE GRAND ASSAULT AT ARMS
will be repeated this evening.

TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY,
POSITIVELY THE LAST
SPECIAL NIGHT FOR NATIVE FAMILIES.

Seats should be selected early to secure comfort.
Plan of Reserved Seats at SOUNDY & Co., Fort.
Admission—Rs. 3, 2, and 1; Children, half-price.
Doors open at 8-15; commence at 9. Carriages for 11.

BOMBAY CRICKET CLUB.—The ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the MEMBERS will be HELD in the Club Tent THIS AFTERNOON at 5 o'clock.

C. A. W. CAMERON,
Honorary Secretary.

PERSIAN RELIEF FUND.—A MEETING of the MEMBERS of the PERSIAN RELIEF FUND COMMITTEE will be HELD at the Council House on WEDNESDAY, December 6th, at 4-30 P.M.

The attendance of Members is solicited.

G. S. V. FITZGERALD,
Honorary Secretary.

BYCULLA CLUB.—WANTED, an experienced GODOWN-KEEPER, to look after WINES, STORES, &c. Good Security must be given. Apply to the Honorary Secretary at the Club House.

W. LEE WARNER,
Honorary Secretary.

Byculla Club, 4th December 1871.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

The s.s. COLUMBIAN, from Suez, has brought the Cargoes of the following Vessels:—

ACCELERATED CARGO Ex
S. S. MALTA, from Southampton, 4th November 1871.

UNACCELERATED CARGO Ex
S. S. CANDIA, from Southampton, 23rd October 1871.
" BULGARIAN, from Liverpool, 25th October 1871.

G. F. HENRY,
Superintendent P. & O. S. N. Company.

THE BYRAMJEE JEEJEEBHOY SPINNING & WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

SIR,—The Directors having carefully considered the probability of the future success of this Company under existing circumstances, recommend that steps be taken to wind up the Company voluntarily.

NOTICE is therefore hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of this COMPANY will be held at the Company's Office, No. 1, Church Gate Street, within the Fort, on TUESDAY, the 12th day of December next, instant, at 3 o'clock P.M., to consider and pass the following Resolutions:—

"That the Company be wound up voluntarily."
"To appoint a Liquidator and fix his remuneration."

By Order of the Board of Directors,
MUNCHERJEE NOWROJEE BANAJEE,
Secretary.

Bombay, 4th December 1871.

TO the JUSTICES of the PEACE for the CITY of BOMBAY.

I hereby give NOTICE, that an ADJOURNED SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the JUSTICES of the PEACE for the CITY of BOMBAY will be HELD in the Durbar Room, Town Hall, on THURSDAY, the 7th day of December 1871, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, precisely, to proceed with the consideration of the Municipal Commissioner's Budget for 1872.

F. STANGER LEATHES,
Clerk to the Justices of the Peace for the City of Bombay.

Bombay, Town Hall, 4th December 1871.

TO the JUSTICES of the PEACE for the CITY of BOMBAY.

I hereby give NOTICE, that a SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the JUSTICES of the PEACE for the CITY of BOMBAY will be HELD in the Durbar Room, Town Hall, on TUESDAY, the 12th day of December 1871, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, precisely, to consider the expediency of appointing a Committee of the Justices to act in concert with the Commissioner for the purpose of obtaining, from one or more Banks in this City, a Cash Credit of Rupees Five Lakhs of Rupees to be applied to the immediate liquidation of the claims on the Municipality, and of reporting on the best mode in which the same can be eventually cleared off by a loan on mortgage of the rates and taxes in conformity with Section 253 of Act II. of 1865.

F. STANGER LEATHES,
Clerk to the Justices of the Peace for the City of Bombay.

Bombay, Town Hall, 4th December 1871.

PHOTOGRAPHIC ALBUMS, A splendid collection,

AT PRICES RANGING FROM Rs. 9 to Rs. 120.

Each leaf is fas-ened by a leather joint with a cement prepared expressly to withstand extreme climates.

DETAILS FURNISHED FREE, ON APPLICATION TO TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

RICHLY-PAINTED AND GILT PORCELAIN DESSERT SERVICES

Direct from the best Staffordshire Potteries.

For 12 persons, from Rs. 45, cash.
For 18 persons, from Rs. 80, cash.

GLASS, PORCELAIN, & STONE WARE, Of every description, on sale by TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

GOLDEN LEAF HONEY DEW TOBACCO;

FINEST VIRGINIAN; a splendid article, infinitely superior to the Tobaccos commonly advertised under the name.

FRESH SUPPLY OVERLAND.
Cash Rs. 3 per pound. Credit Rs. 3-8.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.—We beg to intimate that Mr. O. NOLKE will henceforth SIGN our FIRM.

VOLKART BROTHERS.

4th December 1871.

MR. L. SINGER is authorised to SIGN our Firm PER PROCURATION from THIS DATE.

JULES SIEGFRIED & Co.

Bombay, 5th December 1871.

NOTICES.

MORLEY HALL, COLABA.

DAVE CARSON SAHIB KA PUCKA TUMASHA, WEDNESDAY, 6TH DECEMBER 1871.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

First Class	Rs. 4
Second Class	" 2
Third Class	" 1

Non-Commissioned Officers and Privates admitted at their usual rates.

Visitors to First Class, desirous of *reserving* their Seats, will kindly send Chairs duly labelled.

NOTICE.—BOMBAY SAW MILLS.—We are prepared to execute ORDERS for First-Class MOULMEIN TEAK SCANTLINGS of ordinary sizes, at Rs. 2-8 per Cubic Foot.

W. NICOL & Co.

20th November 1871.

NOTICE.—The British India Steam Navigation Company, Limited, is prepared to BOOK CARGO at a through rate for Penang, Singapore, Hongkong, and Shanghai. The Cargo will be transhipped at Point de Galle to the Steamers of the Messageries Maritime Company.

For full particulars apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

BOMBAY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY (Limited).—The above Company is prepared to EFFECT INSURANCES on the most favourable terms current in Bombay, and in addition return insurers 5 per cent. of the Premiums on Yearly Policies, and 2½ per cent. of the Premiums on Policies for Shorter Periods.

FORBES & Co.,
Secretaries and Managers.

THE SCOTTISH IMPERIAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

GLASGOW—50, WEST GEORGE STREET.
LONDON—2, KING WILLIAM STREET.

FOR FIRE, LIFE, AND ANNUITIES.

Life Premiums for the East Indies at Special Rates.

AGENTS IN BOMBAY,
FINLAY, MUIR, & Co.

Bombay, 1st December 1871.

TENDERS for BUILDING the NEW SAILOR'S HOME will be received by the Undersigned up to 3rd January 1872.

Further information will be afforded, and the Drawings and Specifications may be inspected at the Office of the Undersigned during Office hours, up to the 24th instant.

Printed copies of the Specification, Schedule of Prices, and Tender Form may be obtained on payment of Three Rupees.

J. HART, C.E.,
Acting Architectural Executive Engineer and Surveyor.

New Secretariat Building, Bombay, 4th December 1871.

TENDERS addressed to the Municipal Commissioner will be received up to noon of the 11th instant, for the supply of BULLOCKS for the use of the CONSERVANCY and NIGHT BRANCHES of the Public Health Department during the year 1872.

Tenders should specify the rates per pair of Bullocks per day, with Drivers, and a separate rate without Drivers.

Full information as to the probable number required, &c., can be obtained at the Office of the Undersigned, between the hours of 11 A.M. and 5 P.M.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner,
T. G. HEWLETT,
1st December 1871. Health Officer.

BOMBAY EDUCATION SOCIETY BYCULLA SCHOOLS.

The Committee invites TENDERS for the Supply of the FOLLOWING ARTICLES for ONE YEAR, commencing 1st January 1872, as per schedules:—

Beef, Mutton, Milk, Bread, Flour, Rolong, Rice, Ghee, Tea, Sugar, Oil, Firewood, Charcoal, Vegetables of sorts, Country Shoes, and many other articles in use, concerning which full information as to probable quantities, present rates, &c., &c., will be furnished upon application.

Forms of Tenders and Schedules can be obtained by intending Contractors upon application at the Secretary's Office, Byculla Schools.

The Committee does not bind itself to accept the lowest, nor to assign any reason for the rejection of any Tender.

Tenders will be received up to the 22nd December 1871.

Byculla Schools, 1st December 1871.

EXOTIC SEED.—The Undersigned has the honour to request, that any Government Official, or Private Gentlemen, who desire to be SUPPLIED with EXOTIC SEED for next SEASON'S SOWING, will have the goodness to send IN-DENTS to this Office, in the following Form, and not later than the 20th proximo, after which no Indents can be arranged for.

A. Tres. MOORE, Major,
Acting Cotton Commissioner.

Cotton Commissioner's Office, Bombay 28th November 1871.

Variety.	Quantity required Cwt.	Qr.	lbs.	To what place to be forwarded, on arrival.	Remarks.

Date ——
Station ——
——Signature

JONES' PATENT COTTON GIN.—This COTTON GIN, having been perfected in England, cleans Cotton of every description more efficiently and rapidly than any of the Gins now in use.

A 30-Inch Gin has been put up in our Iron Works at Byculla, where it can be seen at work on reference to Mr. ROBSON, the Manager.

Particulars as to Price, &c., may be obtained on application at our Metal Mart, Elphinstone Circle.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents for Western India.

JONES' PATENT COTTON GIN.

We have been instructed by Mr. Ed. Jones, Patentee of JONES' COTTON GIN, to institute legal proceedings against any person or persons infringing his patent.

W. NICOL & Co.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

TENDERS are invited for a SUPPLY of CLOTHING, consisting of Woollen, Blue Drill, and White Longcloth Coats and Trousers, Turkey Red and Blue Turbans, Leather Belts and Badges, for the use of the Servants of the Company for one year.

Deliveries of the Clothing must commence on the 15th January and be completed by the 29th February 1872.

Full particulars, with patterns of the articles required, and information of the numbers of each, will be given on application to the Undersigned.

Tenders must be sent to the Agent's Office, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, not later than the 6th proximo.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

Persons whose Tenders may be accepted will be required to lodge, as security for the fulfilment of the same, a sum equal to 10 per cent. of the aggregate value of the Clothing to be supplied by them.

Wm. WARDEN MORICE.

Bombay, Storekeeper's Office, Byculla, 16th November 1871.

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA.

The best remedy for

Acidity of the Stomach, Heartburn, Headache, Gout, and Indigestion; and the best mild aperient for delicate constitutions, especially adapted for Ladies, Children, and Infants, and for regular use in Warm Climates.

DINNEFORD & Co., Chemists, London, and of Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the world.

N.B.—Ask for DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA, and see DINNEFORD'S Eridion Gloves and Belts.

Agents—TREACHER & Co., Bombay, Poona, and Byculla.

FRAUD.

On the 27th June, 1866, MOTEEWALLAH, a Printer, was convicted at the Supreme Court, Calcutta, of counterfeiting the

LABELS

Of Messrs. CROSSE AND BLACKWELL, London, and was sentenced by Mr. Justice Phear to TWO YEARS' RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT; And on the 30th of the same month, for SELLING SPURIOUS ARTICLES Bearing Labels in imitation of Messrs. CROSSE and BLACKWELL'S, Sealed Bottles was sentenced by the Suburban Magistrate at Sealdah, to TWO YEARS' RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT.

CAUTION.—Any one selling spurious oilmen's stores, under Crosse and Blackwell's name, will be liable to the same punishment, and will be vigorously prosecuted. Purchasers are recommended to examine all goods carefully upon taking delivery of them, and to destroy all bottles and jars when emptied. The GENUINE Manufactures, the corks of which are all branded with Crosse and Blackwell's name, may be had from every respectable dealer in India.

ROWLANDS' MACCASSAR OIL.

THIS elegant and fragrant Oil is universally in high repute for its unprecedented success in promoting the Growth, Restoring, Improving, and Beautifying the Human Hair. For Children it is especially recommended, as forming the basis of a beautiful head of hair. Price 2s. 6d., 7s., 10s. 6d., equal to four small, and 21s. per bottle.

ROWLANDS' KALYDOR.

AN Oriental Botanical Preparation, for improving and beautifying the Complexion and Skin. This royally-patronised and Ladies'-esteemed Specific calms away Heat, Eruptions, and Redness, and renders the Skin Soft, Clear, and Blooming. It also exerts the most soothing, cooling, and purifying action on the Skin, and eradicates Freckles, Tan, Pimples, Spots, Discolorations, and other Cutaneous Visitations. Ladies residing or travelling in India will appreciate its Cooling, Renovating, and Refreshing properties. Price 4s. 6d. and 8s. 6d.

WHITE AND SOUND TEETH

Are indispensable to PERSONAL ATTRACTION, and to health and longevity by the proper mastication of food.

ROWLANDS' ODONTO, OR PEARL DENTIFRICE,

Compounded of Oriental Ingredients, is of inestimable value in preserving, and beautifying the teeth, strengthening the gums, and in giving a pleasing fragrance to the breath. It eradicates Tartar from the Teeth, removes spots of incipient decay, and polishes and preserves the enamel, to which it imparts a PEARL-LIKE Whiteness. Price 2s. 9d. per box.

Sold by all respectable Chemists and Bazaar Dealers in India.

BEWARE OF "SOWLANDS'" ARTICLES.

NOTICES.

THIRTEEN YEARS' ESTABLISHMENT.

P. BYRAMJEE, HOUSE AGENT, 22, RAMPART ROW, *ADJOINING THE POST OFFICE.*

Please see LIST of BUNGALOWS, OFFICES, and RESIDENCES, in Monday's, and Thursday's. *TIMES of INDIA and BOMBAY GAZETTE.*

N. V. CURRANEE & CO.

UNDERTAKE to LAND, SHIP, CLEAR, and FORWARD GOODS, PARCELS, and PACKAGES to EUROPE and INDIA, with QUICK DESPATCH and at LOW CHARGES.

KEROSINE OIL STREET LAMPS.—At the suggestion of Municipalities and other large buyers, we have REDUCED the PRICE of VICTORIA and WASHINGTON STREET LAMPS to Rs. 20 and Rs 15 respectively, and the internal parts of Victoria Street Lamps to Rs. 7.

We have on sale best refined KEROSINE OIL, TOBACCO, and other AMERICAN IMPORTS.

FARNHAM & Co.

GOLD AND SILVER MEDALS AT THE BROACH AND AKOLA EXHIBITIONS, 1868.

GOLD KEYLESS HUNTERS and SEMI-HUNTERS, Plain or Engine-turned Cases. Rs. 225.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

LADY'S small GOLD HUNTERS, Enamelled and Jewelled Cases. Rs. 150.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

SILVER KEYLESS HUNTERS, 1st quality. Patent Lever, extra finished. Rs. 100.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

SILVER HUNTERS, Patent Lever, 3/4 plate, in strong good Silver Cases, Engine-turned, very serviceable, warranted for two years. Rs. 50.

The same Watch, Keyless. Rs. 70.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

OFFICE CLOCKS, Patent Lever, Octagon or Round, imitation Walnut, 8-days, with Bell. Rs. 25.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

T. CHATELAIN-MONTANDON, WATCHMAKER, JEWELLER AND OPTICIAN, By appointment to LORD and LADY

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

MONDAY AFTERNOON.

Spinning and Land shares weak. Motussils. Press shares in great demand. Government Paper quiet.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

No. of Shares	Nominal value of Sh.	Paid up.	Last div.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	P. c.		
125,000	100	all	4 p.ct.	Agra Bank	87
20,000	1,000	all	9 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,4 0 nil.
10,000	500	all	9 p.ct.	Do of Bombay New ...	255
20,000	500	100	9 p.ct.	Do 2nd Issue ...	125½
15,250	1,000	all	8 p.ct.	Do of Madras ...	1,600
10,000	250	all	5 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of L. L. & China ...	270
40,000	281½	all	12 pct.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	410 nil.
40,000	200	all	Nil.	Chartered Bk. of L. & C...	150
27,000	250	125	Nil.	National Bank of India.	90
16,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank ...	475

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	5,000	all	Rs. 75	Colaba Land Co ...	1,470
5,000	150	all	Nil.	Fort Land & Pier Co. Ld.	125
750	2,000	2,000	Nil.	Mazagon Land ...	935
6,000	1,000	all	Nil.	Fort Canning Land Company, Limited ...	350

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

.....	£20	219 0/0	p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock ...
.....	£20	109 1/2	do.	Do. New 2nd Shares ...
.....	£20	87 1/2	do.	Ditto ...
.....	£10	1,00	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.
.....	£18	196 5/4	do.	Do. New Shares ...

PRESS COMPANIES.

250	5,000	2,250	225pc	Akbar Cotton Press Co....	2,150
200	2,000	1,400	750c	Albert Co. Kurrachee....	925
250	2,500	250	Nil.	Alexandria Press Co....	3.0
250	12,500	11,000	2000c	Apollo Press Co....	7,000
200	2, 00	all	2150c	Bombay Press Co....	1,250
200	200	all	300c.	Do New ...	480
100	1,000	...	...	Carwar Company ...	800
250	1,500	all	40	Colaba Pre s Co....	6,300
200	2,000	all	200 pc	East India Press Co....	3 100
150	3 500	all	1000	Fort Press Co....	9,300
200	1,0 0	1,000	30 pc	Framji Cowasji Press Co.	1, 00
200	5,000	5,000	22½ pc	Hydraulic Press Co....	2,375
250	5,000	1,000	15 pc	Imperial Press Co....	1,100
100	5,000	3,000	1.0 pc	Karachee Press Co....	900
1,000	400	200	60 pc	Motussil Press & Co....	555
150	2,000	all	250 pc	Prince of Wales Press....	2,350
150	1,000	all	Nil.	Timoveldy Press Co....	1,000
225	2,000	1,000	250	Victoria Press, Madras....	1,000

* Per share for the half-year.

NEW BANK OF BOMBAY (LIMITED).

STATEMENT of the affairs of the New Bank of Bombay (Limited) as on the 2nd Dec., compared with the statement issued on 25th November :—

LIABILITIES.	25th Nov.	2nd Dec.
Proprietors Capital :—		
First Issue of 10,000 Shares of Rs. 500 each, fully paid ... Rs. 50,00,000		
Second Issue of do. of Rs. 100 do. ... „ 10,00,000	60,00,000	60,00,000
Reserve Fund, invested in Government Securities ...	5,00,000	5,00,000
Government General Treasury Balance at Head Office ...	228,40,242	234,25,268
Do. do. at Branches ...	19,34,235	19,34,235
Other Deposits ...	126,46,287	137,52,280
Post Bills ...	81,306	25,127
Cash Credits, undrawn ...	17,26,571	14,62,263
	Rs. 464,67,924	470,01,173

ASSETS.		
Government Securities ...	58,05,427	55,75,362
Cash Credits, on Security of Government Paper, Bullion, and Merchandise ...	96,14,486	94,46,470
Loans, on Security of do do.	21,72,2 8	20,91,965
Current Accounts, overdrawn ...	5,327	5,828
Bills Discounted ...	31,50,296	32,41,413
Stamps ...	6,775	6,657
Dead Stock ... Rs. 4,01,300		
Amount applied in reduction „ 50,000	4,36,300	4,36,300
Bullion ...	14,52,202	14, 5,353
Cash Balances with Correspondents ...	7,6,,422	5,33,5.5
Cash and Currency Notes ...	150,9,,361	152,65,,4
	Rs. 464,67,,924	470,01,173

KHANGAUM AND OOMRAWUTTEE BRANCH RAILWAYS.

Traffic Receipts and Train Mileage for Week ended 4th October 1871.

KHANGAUM.	RECEIPTS.	TRAIN MILEAGE.
	Rs. a. p.	
Passengers ...	48 2 0	70
Goods ...	171 6 9	42
Electric Telegraph ...	0 5 10	0
Total...	219 14 7	112

OOMRAWUTTEE.		
Passengers ...	101 2 11	37
Goods ...	492 7 1	71
Electric Telegraph ...	1 10 11	0
	595 4 11	108

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH OFFICE—4TH DECEMBER, 9 P.M.

Latest dates from United Kingdom.

Via Russia, 4th December, 10-45 A.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 5 hours 24 minutes.

Via Turkey, 1st December, 11-8 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 62 hours 42 minutes.

Via Red Sea, 4th December, 1-17 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 2 hours 9 minutes.

Latest dates from Continent of Europe.

Via Turkey, 3rd December, 12-20 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 15 hours 44 minutes.

Via Red Sea, 4th December, 11 A.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 4 hours 27 minutes.

The time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay from 9 P.M. of the 3rd to 9 P.M. of the 4th December is as follows :—

To Bombay.	Max.	Min
From Calcutta ...	6 52	0 4
„ Kurrachee ...	2 2	0 7
„ Madras ...	0 22	0 3

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORTS.

KURRACHEE, 4th Dec., 9 P.M.—Latest dates from United Kingdom, 4th Dec., 11 P.M.; via Turkey, 2nd Dec., 12-10 P.M. From Continent of Europe, via Turkey, 3rd Dec., 12-50 P.M. Cable right to Fao; Turkish line right to Fora; Persian line right to London.

SHIPPING

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—4TH DECEMBER.

London ...	Cotton ...	£2 15s. Nom.
	Cases ...	£2 15s. to £3
	Seeds ...	£2 10s. 0d.
Liverpool	Steam Ships Cotton ...	£2 10s. 0d. to £2 12s. 6d.
	Wooden Ships „ ...	£2 10s. 0d. to £2 11s. 3d.
	Myrabolams & Colr bale ...	£1 15s. 0d.
	Seeds ...	£1 12s. 0d.
Havre ...	Cotton ...	No ship.
	Coffee ...	
verland ... Steamers ...		£3 10s. 0d.
Liverpool via Suez Canal ...		£3 5s. 0d. to £3 7s. 6d.
China ...	Steamer Cotton ...	Rs. 8 to 9 per bale.
	Opium ...	Rs. 2500 to 30 per chest
	Sailing Ships ...	Rs. 6 per bale
Calcutta ... Salt ...		Rs. 6 0 0 per ton
Calcutta to Bombay ...		Rs. 20 and Calcutta Port charges
Mauritius ...		8 annas to 10 p. bar nominal

ARRIVALS.

Dec.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
4	Travancore (s) ...	Eastley ...	Point de Galle, Nov. 30
	Hogah (s) ...	Nicoda ...	Dwarka, Dec 2.

DEPARTURE

Dec.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
4	Kurrachee (s) ...	Scott ...	Kurrachee.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday :—

Ship Dallam Tower, Rhind, to Colombo.
Ship Chesapatro, Doave, to Calcutta.
Hite Messanger, Nacoda, to Demaun.

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—

Steamer Cashmere, to Aden and Suez.
Steamer Sir J. R. Carnac, to Coast and Goa.

HOOGHLY.

ARRIVALS.

Dec.			
1	Moolmein (s) ...	Ewart ...	Akyab, Nov. 26.
	Priersburg (s) ...	Black ...	London, Sept. 28.
	Modena ...	Rindell ...	Bombay, Oct. 20.
	Stockbridge ...	Congdon ...	Bombay, Oct. 25.
	Bi-pool ...	Andrew ...	London, Aug. 18.

DEPARTURES.

Dec.			
1	Abyssinia (s) ...	...	...
	Broughty Castle ...	...	...
	Ballanah ...	...	...

COLABA OBSERVATORY.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS made at the Government Observatory, Colaba, latitude 18° 53m. 48s. N.; longitude 4h. 51m. 20s. E. Height of Barometer above the Sea = 37 feet.

Mean daily values derived from 24 hourly observations on 4th December.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fah. ...	29.878 in.
Temperature of the Air ...	79·5 „
Wet-bulb Thermometer ...	72·4 „
Dew Point ...	69·8 „
Relative Humidity of Air ...	·750 „
Extent of cloudy Sky the whole sky cloudless ...	0·0 „
Maximum temperature of Air read at 2h 45m on following day ...	86·8 „
Minimum do. do. ...	72·1 „
General direction of wind, N, NNE, NE, ENE, W, WNW, NW, N.	
Movement in 24 hours ...	135.

DAILY IMPORTS.—4TH DECEMBER.

FROM LONDON.

JOMES, 12 cases silkpatterns, E. Tellub.
Imperatrice, 4 cases, and 7 cases pants, N. Tyebally & Co.; 4 packages hardware, B. Bhimjee.
Jagadeo, 1, 6 cases gold and silver lamettas, T. Cama.
Medina, 1 case lead pencil, and 1 case hardware, B. Sagha & Co.

FROM GOA.

Egitto s, 6 cases sardines, B M Pruthakey.

FROM SUEZ.

Bangalore s, 5 cases boots and shoes. A. Hussenally.

DAILY EXPORTS.—4TH DECEMBER.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Victoria Cross, 7 bales cotton, D. Mervanji; 28 bales cotton, P. Faraz; 150 bales cotton, Adam and Kennedy.
British Prince, 70 bales cotton, S. Motabhai; 50 bales cotton, P. Nathu; 30 bales cotton, S. H. Harjee; 50 bales cotton, M. Moteechund; 100 bags linseed, N. Meetha; 77 bales cotton, L. Ebrajee; 10 bales cotton, R. Vussonjee; 19 bales cotton, H. Sallamon.
East in Light, 14 bales cotton, M. Jamsetjee; 9 bales cotton, S. Crishna; 96 bales cotton, G. Heerjee & Co.; 100 bales cotton, R. Bhagvoboy; 26 bales cotton D. Nur ut, 9 bales cotton D. Sassoon & Co.; 50 bales cotton, D. Bhugvoboy.
Prince Regent, 140 bundles myrabolams, C. S. Nandeshwar; 34 bales cotton, G. Builder; 500 bales cotton, D. Bhugvoboy.
Egitto s, 27 bales wool, M. Sarranjee.
Delhi s, 20 bales wool, E. Sassoon & Co.; 240 bales wool, M. Thackersey; 185 bales cotton, Campbell, Mitchell & Co.; 5 bales wool, D. Sassoon & Co.; 20 bales wool.
The Foundling, 150 bales cot on, Wallace & Co.
Sir Walter Scott, 260 bales cotton, E. Prriswerdi & Co.

FOR LONDON.

Delhi s, 20 cases cardamoms, W. B. Pradhan; 33 boxes aloes, M. Jewraz.

FOR ODESSA.

Delhi s, 100 bales cotton, H. B. Tuscha & Co.
Columbian, 100 bales cotton, H. B. Tuscha & Co.

FOR SUEZ.

Egitto s, 1 parcel shawls, E. Z. Avadeen.

FOR HAVRE.

Delhi s, 264 b. les cotton, M. Thackersy.

FOR HONGKONG.

Emeu s, 150 bales cotton, C. Ebrahim; 20 bundles fishmaws and 18 bundles sharkfins, L. Khaki y; 63 bundles fishmaws and 182 bundles sharkfins C. Ebram; 26 chests M. opium, H. A. Somall & Co.; 5 ch sts M. opium, B. Daya; 20 chests M. opium, D. G. Hutson & Co.; 4 chests M. opium, K. Hurmookroy; 18 chests M. opium, E. Framjee & Co.; 1314 chests M. opium, E. D. Sassoon & Co; 161 chests M. opium, D. Sassoon & Co.; 7 chest- M. opium, B. Balchund; 46 chests M. opium, D. D. Ghaudy & Co.; 13 chests M. opium, S. E. Sassoon; 9 chests M. opium, D. Khimjeeo; 50 chests M. opium, D. C Tata; 11 chests M. opium, J. Dhuckoroy; 141 bundles sharkfins, M. Gandy.
Oriental s, 35 bales twist and 1 bale shirting, J. Peerbhoy.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Emue s, 30 chests M. opium, E. J. Abraham; 91 chests M. opium, T. Sitteram; 10 ches ts M. opium, C. Bomanjee; 4 chests M. opium, R. Samsetram; 15 chests M. opium, T. Gunsumdass; 15 chests M. opium, M. Virbocoan; 16 chests M. opium, B. Joonukram; 5 chests M. opium, J. Nathoomul; 4 chests M. opium, K. Hurmookroy.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—DECEMBER 4.

Drummond, Colonel, Royal Engineers, from leave, from England.
Stamus, Colonel, 20th Hussars, from leave, from England.
Goldsmid, Major-General, Madras Staff Corps, on duty, from England.
Smith, Major, Madras Staff Corps, on duty, from England.
Pollock, Major-General, Bengal Staff Corps, on duty, from England.
Oats ean, Captain, Bombay Staff Corps, from furlough, from England.
Thompson, Ensign, 1-8th Regiment, on duty, from Manchester.
Murphy, Lieutenant, Royal Engineers, on medical certificate, from Delhi.
Gillies, Captain, Royal Artillery, on exchange, from Saugor.
Hills, Captain, Royal Engineer, on leave, from Poona.
Turner, Lieutenant, Bombay Staff Corps, on leave, from Kolapore.
Blandy, Lieutenant, Royal Artillery, on duty, from Poona.
Lyons, Major, Bombay Staff Corps, on leave from Ahmedabad.
Morgan, Lieutenant, Royal Engineers, on leave, from Lahore.
Kennedy, Colonel, Royal Engineers, on duty, from Poona.
Bevile, Captain, 28th Native Light Infantry, on leave, from Dhoolia.
Cresswell, Captain, 3rd Hussars, on duty, from Ahmednuggur.

DEPARTURES.—DECEMBER 4.

Phillips, Captain, 18th Hussars, to rejoin, to Bangalore.
Jacob, Captain, Bombay Staff Corps, on duty, to Kurrachee.
Goldsmid, Major-General, Madras Staff Corps, on duty, to Calcutta.
Pollock, Major-General, Bengal Staff Corps, on duty, to Calcutta.
Williamson, Surgeon, 2nd Madras Cavalry, to rejoin, to Monmahabad.

POONA DIVISION ORDERS.

By MAJOR-GENERAL J. T. GRANT, C.B., Commanding Poona Division of the Army.

Poona, 1st December, 1871.

Lieut W. P. Blandy, A-18 R A, detailed to go through a Course of Army Signalling, had permission to travel from Poona and Poorundhur and back at the public expense.

Those officers who have finished the course of Army Signalling will rejoin their respective regiments, travelling at the public expense.

The services of Bomb Michael Kehor, gunnery instructor to H. M.'s 49th Foot, being no longer required with that corps, he is direct d to rejoin his duty at Kirkee.

Poona, 2nd December, 1871.

The undermentioned officers have obtained leave :—

C-D, R H A—Capt Borradaile, for 30 days, from the 29th Nov 1871, to proceed to Bombay, on medical certificate, for the purpose of obtaining a final certificate to Europe.

56th F ot.—Capt Fleming, for 14 days, from the 1st Dec 1871, on privilege leave.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

By HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.
Adjutant General's Office, Head Quarters,

Poona, 2nd December, 1871.

Surg C K Colston is placed on general duty, Poona.

Assist Surg R W Clifton, A Batty 22nd Brig Roy Artly, has appointed to do duty with the troops proceeding to England in H. M.'s Indian troops ship Euphrates on the 8th instant, in addition to the medical officers named in G O C No. —, 29th ultimo.

Capt J W. Frampton, 59th Foot, will proceed to England for duty with the Regtl. depot, doing duty with troops on the voyage.

With reference to G G O No. 811, 29th ultimo, the following arrangements are ordered :—

Major G F Berville, Brigade Major, (now on furlough in England) is transferred from Aden to Deesa.

Major C. M. Griffith is posted to the Aden Brigade.

The C-in-C is pleased to make the following appointments :—

2nd Regt Lt Cavy —Lieut.-Colonel J Blair, V C, 2nd in Command and equal Officer, to officiate as Commandant during the absence of Col MacGregor or until further orders.

Capt C A Moore, 2nd Lt Cavy, to officiate as Second in Command and Squad Officer, during such time as Lieut-Col Blair may officiate as Comdt or until further orders.

2nd Reg N I Grenadiers—Cap G M Ryves, officiating 2nd Wing Sub, to officiate as 1st Wing Sub.

Lieut P C Heath, 45th F ot, a candidate for the Staff Corps, to be 2nd Wing Sub, on promotion

With reference to G G O No 761 of 1870, it is notified that corps armed with Sniders will take with them one rifle per man actually embarked.

The following orders are confirmed :—

Belgaum Dist Order—Dated 23rd November 1871, directing Lieut R Webster, 2nd Foot, to perform the duties of Staff Officer, Belgaum, during the absence of the Brigade Major on duty.

105th Foot.—Regtl Order, dated 6th Nov 1871, directing Capt Tennant to perform the duties of Quarter-master until further orders, vice Hughes.

7th Regt N I—Regtl Order, dated 22nd Nov 1871, notifying that Capt Utterson performed the duties of Wing Officer in addition to his own from 28th October to 17th Nov 1871, during the absence of Capt Wilson on duty.

12th Regt N I—Regimental Order, dated 24th Nov 1871, directing Major Bannerman to officiate as 2nd in Command and Wing Officer, and Major Heathcote as Wing Officer.

Indore Station Order—Dated 25th Nov 1871, directing Major Chapman, 3rd N I, to perform the duties of Station Staff Officer, vice Capt Herchmer.

The undermentioned officer has leave of absence :—

Indian Medical service.—Surg A M Blomfield, in medical charge 18th N I, from 14 h Nov 1871, to 24th January 1872, to the Coast, on medical certificate.

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES ORDERS.

(*Government Gazette, N. W. Provinces*, Dec. 2.)

Mr. Charles Frederick Hall, Joint Mag and Depy Collr, who reported his return from furlough on the 13th Nov, has been granted the usual subsidiary leave to enable him to join his appointment at Benares.

Mr Robert Simeaton, Asst Mag and Collr of Bustee, has been granted three months' privilege leave, with effect from the 9th of Dec next.

Mr. Horace Frederick D'Oyly Moule, Asst Magis and Coll, who reported his return from furlough on the 12th Nov, has been granted the usual subsidiary leave to enable him to rejoin his appointment.

His Honor the Lt-Gov has been pleased to make the following appointments and postings :—

Mr. Horace Frederick D'Oyly Moule, Asst Mag and Coll, who has reported his return from furlough, has been posted to Mirzapore.

Mr Robert Lewis Forbes McMullin, Offg District Supt of Police, Jounpore, in the same capacity to Benares.

Mr W C Balderstone, Offg Asst District Supt of Police, Benares, in the same capacity to Jounpore.

Mr. Edward Charles Buck, Settlement Officer, Furruckabad, in the same capacity to Cawnpore, with effect from the date on which he may have finished his work in the former district.

His Honor has been pleased to invest the undermentioned officers with the powers specified :—

Mr. John Brown Thomson, Asst Magis, Benares, with the powers of a Mag as described in Sec 22 of Act XXV of 1861, as a special case and subject to the result of the next examination of Junior Officers.

Under Sec 23 R. of Act VIII. of 1869, an Act to amend the Code of Criminal Procedure, Mr. George Adams, Joint Magis and Depy Collr of Shaharupore, with the authority conferred on the Magis of the District by Sec 308 of Act XXV of 1861, the Code of Criminal Procedure, to be exercised within the limits of the Nukoor Tehseel.

In modification of Notification No. 198A, dated 22nd March, 1866, Mr. John Stephen Blackett, Resident Eng N. I. Railway, Toondla, to exercise the powers with which he is invested within the limits of the Railway Settlement of Toondla, and along the line from the Shekoabad Station to the border of the Muttra and Allygurh Districts, between the Jaleysar Road and Hathras Station.

Lieut T. Plunkett, R. E., Asst Engr 1st Grade, Agra Div, is transferred in the same capacity to the 3rd Circle Building and Roads Branch, and posted to the II Allahabad Division.

Lieut Col G. D. Pritchard, Ex Engr, 4th Grade, 2nd Div, Agra Canal, passed the prescribed Departmental Standard Examination in Hindoostanee, on the 15th instant.

PUNJAB ORDERS.

(*Punjab Gazette*, Nov. 30.)

Capt C Beadon, Offg Depy Comr, Ambala, is invested with the powers, described in sec 445A of Act VIII of 1869.

Asst Surg E B Gardiner is appointed Supt of the Jail at Jhelum, from the date of his taking over charge from Surg Maj J B S Brown.

Surg Maj H F Williams, MD, received charge as Supt of the Ferozepore Jail from Mr. G W Rivaz on the forenoon of the 27th Oct 1871.

In following extract from Station Order by the Officer Commanding at Kohat, No. 870, dated 30th Oct 1871, is confirmed :—

At the recommendation of the Depy Inspr Genl of Hospitals, Rawalpindee Circle, Asst Surg J Kelly, 1st Punjab Infy, is appointed temporarily to the civil medical duties at Kohat from the 1st Nov 1871, the date on which Asst Surg G C Ross, 4th Punjab Cavy, has applied to be relieved.

Asst Surg J MacGregor, of the 3rd Sikh Infy, is appointed to officiate as Civil Surg of Shahpore.

Asst Surg C W Coltbrop, officiating Civil Surg of Shahpore, is appointed to officiate as Civil Surg of Karnal.

Assist Surg B S Gardiner is appointed to the medical charge of the Jail and Civil Station of Jhelum, from the date on which he received charge from Surgeon-Major J B S Brown.

Surg A P Gollen, MD, 4th Sikh Regt, is appointed to the civil medical charge of Baunoo, as a temporary arrangement, from the date on which he received charge from Asst Surg Thomson.

Mr. F P Beachcroft, Asst Comr, having reported his arrival at Bombay on the 12th November 1871, from furlough in Europe, is allowed the usual subsidiary leave to enable him to join his appointment.

Mr. F P Beachcroft, Asst Comr, is posted to the Jhelum District.

Mr. A Brandreth, Comr and Supdt, Jullundhur division, has obtained three months' privilege leave of absence, with effect from the 12th December next, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of the same.

Mr. L. Morris, Asst Supt of Police, is appointed to officiate as Personal Asst to Inspr-Genl of Police, with effect from date of receiving over charge from Capt Newbery.

Notification.—Consequent on and from the date of return to duty of Capt O. Menzies, Dist Supt of Police, the following officer will cease to officiate in the 1st grade of District Superintendents :—

Capt R. M. Sewell.

Capt O. Menzies is appointed to officiate as District Supt 1st grade, vice Capt Beadam, from date of his return to duty.

Lieutenant A. G. Yaldwyn, 6th Punjab Infantry, is granted leave of absence, under the rules of 1868, on urgent private affairs, from the 1st to the 31st December 1871.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

REDUCTION IN THE TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

THE Government of India having reduced the Inland Postage on Newspapers by one-half, the *Bombay Gazette* is now sent POST FREE to all Up-country Subscribers, who are thus put on an equal footing with Town Subscribers.

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THE BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

In the beginning of January the size of this Paper will be altered to that of the *Pall Mall Budget*.

Residents in distant parts of India will find the *Gazette Summary* a convenient Weekly Paper of Bombay and general news. It contains all the Government Orders, Civil and Military, from the official *Gazette*, specially-written Money and Commercial Market and Freight Reports, Leading Articles on the principal topics of discussion in India, and all the Local and General Intelligence of the Week. The Edition for Indian Subscribers also contains the Telegrams received from Europe during the Week. Annual Subscription, POST FREE, to any part of India, Rs. 12.

Bombay Gazette Office, September 1, 1871.

AN AMATEUR CONCERT

WILL TAKE PLACE AT THE

FREEMASONS' HALL, CUMBALLA HILL ROAD, ON TUESDAY, THE 5TH DECEMBER 1871.

COMMITTEE.

Henry Morland, Esq.	Hamilton Maxwell, Esq.
Colonel Penn, C.B., R.A.	Mackintosh Sinclair, Esq.
R. Yalentine Reid, Esq.	T. H. Light, Esq.
Sidney Barlow, Esq.	R. L. Key, Esq.
Herr Schmuck.	Judge Mackichan Cursetjee.

PROGRAMME.

PART I.

1—Overture ...	Tancredi ...	Rossini.
2—Chorus ...	Farewell to the Forest ...	Mendelssohn.
3—Solo Violin ...	Tremolo ...	De Beriot.
4—Trio ...	Oh Memory! ...	Leal-e.
5—Solo Baritone ...		
6—Chorus ...	La Grande Duchesse. ...	Offenbach.

PART II.

1—Overture ...	Fra Diavolo ...	Auber.
2—Solo Soprano ...	My Mother bids me bind my Hair. ...	Haydn.
3—Chorus ...	Il Crociato ...	Meyerbeer.
4—Solo Flute ...	Napolitaine ...	Rossini.
5—Chorus ...	March of the Men of Haarlech. ...	Clinton.

The Concert to commence at 9 o'clock precisely.

Tickets, Rs. 5 each, may be had of Messrs. THACKER, VINING, AND Co., Rampart Row, where a plan of the Concert Room can be seen and R served Seats secured.

Admission by Tickets only.

No money will be received at the door.

Where also Books of the Words (4 annas each) and Programmes can be obtained.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGE.

CALDER—GRANT—December 4th, at Bombay, by the Rev. D. C Boyd M.A., Surgeon W. M. Calder, H.M. 108th Regiment, to Julia Matilda, eldest daughter of James Grant, Esq., Dalchaple House, Elgin, Scotland.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

JACK—December 1st, at 5, Moira Street, Calcutta, the wife of Evar A Jack, Esq., of a son.

MARRIOTT—November 30th, at Agra, the wife of Captain Marriott, R. A. C. General, of a daughter.

WILSON—November 27th, at Riverside, Kamptee, the wife of Major C. H. Wilson, Dy Judge Advocate, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

PIMM—NEILL—November 25th, at St. Thomas' Church, Howrah, by the Rev. A. W. R. Anderson, M.A., James Pimm, of Howrah, to Charlotte Rachel, relict of the late Robert Lamb Neill, late of the B. I. S. N. Company's Service, Calcutta.

NOTICE.

The *Bombay Gazette* is now sent POST FREE to Subscribers in any part of India.

Subscription for One Year from January 1, 1872 .. ..Rs. 42

Bombay Gazette Office, 2nd October 1871.

The Bombay Gazette.

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1871.

To all those who followed step by step the different phases of the late Franco-German war, every additional ray of light cast from above on the plan and people of the campaign must be of more than ordinary interest. If nothing succeeds so well as success, it is equally true that failure is never in favour. Unsuccessful generals are no exception to the rule, and, if they have not sufficient philosophy to ignore the cries of treachery or incapacity which the *vox populi* raise around them, they are bound in self-defence to fight their battles over again with pen and ink. We have heard General Trochu on the capitulation of Paris, General de Wimpffen on the capitulation of Sedan, M. Charles de Fraycinet on the Army of the Loire, and now we have before us Count Palikao's report on himself as Minister of War. In reading his book we are bound to bear in mind the difficult circumstances under which he came to occupy so responsible a post, and, while criticising the measures taken or proposed, we must make every allowance for the uncompromising characters with whom the Count was called upon to act. When the war broke out between France and Prussia, Count Palikao had been commanding for five years the 4th Corps d'Armée at Lyons. He applied in vain for active service, and was obliged to remain a spectator of the first disasters. In endeavouring to account for the disorganisation of the army, and the general want of preparation which was evident from the very outset, he says—" For a long time before the war a certain number of Deputies in the Corps Legislatif having advocated as a measure of economy, or from political motives, that the system of permanent armies should be abandoned, no little discouragement was caused in the army. A last measure adopted shortly before the war, the diminution of the annual contingent by 10,000 men, had increased that neglect of military spirit, and was a proof that Government did not believe war to be so near at hand. What confirms me in this opinion was the application of the plebiscite to the army. The result of this political act, so dangerous for the spirit of the soldiers whose discipline was effected by it, had the serious inconvenience of drawing the attention of foreign Powers to the fact that the sum total of men present under arms did not exceed 250,000 The artillery was chiefly represented by the bullet-cannon or mitrailleuse, of which great things were expected, but the men had not been trained to the use of this war machine, which had been kept very secret. Breech-loading cannon was and is still rejected by our artillery generals. We were therefore, in my opinion, placed in a degree of inferiority with our artillery, which could not at all be compensated by the superiority of the chassepot over the needle-gun. This inferiority was manifested by the system of war with the Prussians, to shelter themselves on covered ground, and to crush us with shells thrown from cannon of longer range and more rapid fire than our own. Our cavalry reconnoitred only at short distances, and, not being in sufficient force to cover our fronts and form a continuous network between our army and the enemy's, the latter were able to take us by surprise time after time."

On the 9th of August, Count Palikao received the following despatch by telegraph :—" Her Majesty the Empress calls you immediately to Paris ; an express train has been placed at your disposition at Lyons. (Signed) EMILE OLLIVIER." Great was his astonishment to find on reaching the Tuileries the next morning that the Empress wished him to accept the office of Minister of War. The post had been offered before to General Trochu, but he had placed so many conditions to his acceptance that the deputation from the Corps Legislatif had been the first to recognize the impossibility of the appointment. Count Palikao tells us of his very natural hesitation to undertake so onerous a task, and that nothing but the confidence which he possessed in the patriotism of the Opposition Deputies could have decided him to accept it. He alludes to an incident which occurred in the Chamber on the 24th August, and to the admonition he was obliged to make to M. Jules Favre to moderate his language. " If I recall this fact it is to deprive the men of the 4th of September of even the shadow of the pretext they endeavoured to put forward in saying that they wished to forestal the coup d'état about to be made against themselves. Never," he adds, " was there any idea in the Council of Ministers, or elsewhere, of making a coup d'état." Count Palikao might have added that if there had been any such idea it would have been abandoned, as the means for putting it into execution were absolutely wanting. In speaking of the long discussions which were held every morning at half-past eight in the Council of Ministers presided over by the Empress Regent, he dwells on the lofty character and noble sentiments which distinguished the Sovereign in that trying time. She was more preoccupied with the misfortunes of France than with the dangers which threatened her dynasty. " Save France, and do not think of us," she was constantly urging on the members of the Council. " I shall not be accused"—says Count Palikao —" of playing the courtier, because I admired, in misfortune, the noble character of a Sovereign whom I never flattered in the prosperity of the Empire, and who has never honoured me with the smallest token of sympathy." With regard to the accusation brought against him of misleading the Deputies by concealing the desperate state of the contest, he merely quotes in refutation some of the principal telegrams which he and others received from head-quarters One of these telegrams, received by Mr. Washburne, United States Minister, is not exactly creditable to the informant. It runs thus :—" Belgian telegrams received up to the 31st August and 1st September state that battle began Wednesday about nine at Bazeilles, and that French have taken thirty cannon. We learn from the same source that Bazaine is driving the Prussians on to Sedan." After entering into lengthy statistics to prove that, in calling upon the whole world to supply France with arms, he did but his duty, and cannot be held responsible for the inevitable expense which attended the hasty contracts, he recapitulates the military movements which had been made up to the famous march of the Army of Chalons on Metz. This march on Metz has been severely criticised by many military men, who consider it as rash and ill-concerted. Count Palikao boldly comes forward and informs us that it was he who conceived this ill-fated march. And he claims that in advocating its adoption he was fully justified by precedent. " In 1870," says the Count, " the French army, whose discipline had been seriously damaged by the causes which I have already indicated, suffered the same disasters as the first armies of 1793. Among the remarkable Generals which the first Republic produced, one of the most gifted and the first who, in the desperate situation of our affairs, raised the *moral* of our armies and retrieved the defeat of our flag, was Dumouriez. While at his head quarters at Sedan, in the midst of the anxieties which the critical positions of his army are causing him, a flash of genius crosses his mind, and a daring combination suggests itself to him ; he seizes his pen and addresses the following despatch to the Executive power—' *The passes (defiles) of the Argonne are the Thermopylæ of France ; if I can reach them before the Prussians, all is saved.*' This plan of occupying the Argonne was one of difficult execution in the presence of the Austrian Army, which by a march of thirty-two kilometres (20 miles) could take possession of the Chêne-Populleux pass and cut off Dumouriez's retreat. Prompt resolution and a rapid march was therefore necessary to secure success. Dumouriez lost not a moment. After having deceived Clerfayt by a demonstration against Steney, he carried his army rapidly on the Chêne-Populeux, and sufficiently impeded the progress of the allied armies to allow of his winning the battle of Valmy, which was the salvation of France When I conceived the project of MacMahon's march on Metz, in order to unite his army with that of Bazaine, I was convinced that Dumouriez's plan could be put into execution by reversing the process—that is, by a rapid march from the valley of the Marne into the valley of the Meuse. The Army of Chalons could be divided into three columns. (1) The *Right Wing*, composed of the 1st and 12th Corps, commanded by Generals Ducrot and Le Brun, would reach Verdun by Suippe, Sainte-Menehould, Clermont, in four days' march over a distance of 74 kilometres (45 miles). (2) The *Centre*, composed of the 7th Corps under General Douay, would reach Verdun by Somme-sur-Py, Ville sur-Tourbe, Sainte-Menehould, Clermont

REUTER'S AUSTRALIAN EXPRESS.

MELBOURNE, 7TH NOV.

The Victorian Parliament is still sitting, but will be prorogued in a few days. The Railway Bill has been so materially altered by the Legislative Council that the Government and the Assembly cannot accept the amendments, and unless the Upper House retrace its steps the Bill will be shelved.

The Legislative Assembly has ratified the resolution passed by the Inter-colonial Conference.

The Loch Leven, which sailed from Geelong on Oct. 22nd, with wool for London, went ashore on King's Island on the 24th. Captain Branscombe, her master, was drowned: all other hands saved. The greater portion of the wool has since been recovered.

The Corypheus, from Foochow Foo to Melbourne, was wrecked in Marshall's Archipelago, August 23. The captain and a portion of the crew were saved.

Speculation in Sandhurst mining stock has been very great, but it has now cooling down, and many bubble companies are dropping out of the market. The mines generally are yielding well, and genuine ventures meet with great encouragement.

The exports of gold to date for 1871 show an increase of 160,000 ounces over those of the corresponding period of 1870.

Intelligence has just been received of the murder of Bishop Patterson by the natives of Santa Cruz, while on a missionary visit to that island. The Rev. Mr. Aitken and one of the boat's crew were also killed.

Lady Edith Fergusson, wife of the Governor of South Australia, died on the 28th October.

The South Australian Ministry has resigned. Mr. Ayers is engaged in forming a new Government.

The arrangements for the eclipse expedition are not yet settled, and it is feared that the enterprise may fall through.

An extensive deposit of kerosine shale has been discovered at Tues, New South Wales.

A new exploring expedition is to start from South Australia in a westerly direction.

A destructive fire occurred at Invercargill, New Zealand, on the 11th of October. The Bank of Otago and several other large buildings were consumed, but the Bank books and securities were saved.

NOTES OF A JOURNEY HOME.

A RUN THROUGH AUSTRIA, BAVARIA, SWITZERLAND, RHENISH PRUSSIA, AND FRANCE.

In my last letter I gave a brief account of the tour up the Danube as far as Vienna. I spent some pleasant days in the Kaiserstadt. Distant as it is from England, I am surprised that so few of our countrymen visit it. No matter what the peculiar taste of the traveller may be, he is pretty certain to find gratification in Vienna. If he loves to walk or drive in a fine city, in broad handsome streets, he will find in the Ring-strasse, Franz-Josefs-Quai, Prater-strasse, and Quai-strasse, attractions perhaps unsurpassed. If he seeks pleasant parks, gardens, and promenades, enlivened by the strains of exquisite music and by the presence of gay good-humoured crowds, let him go to the Volksgarten—on an evening, by preference, when Edward Strauss is conducting the music—or to the Stadt-Park, the Prater, or "The New World." If his taste is for works of art, he will find museums and collections *ad lib.*, and many world-famous master-pieces, such as Canova's powerful representation of Theseus overcoming the Minotaur (which has a building to itself), the Theseus temple, all to itself), or the same sculptor's touching monument, in the Church of the Augustines, to the Archduchess Maria Christina. In the way of interesting buildings too—the most prominent being St. Stephen's Cathedral—he will find all he could desire. If he seeks pleasant excursions, I can recommend the trips to the Emperor's castles and grounds of Schönbrunn and Laxenburg, and to the hills called Kahlenberg and Leopoldsberg (from which a magnificent view of the city and the Danube is to be had), besides which there are many others of which I heard tempting accounts. Or if the traveller wishes simply to kill time in a pleasant way, with the aid of good hotels, restaurants, promenades, theatres, and always amongst a good-humoured, polite people, Vienna with its comfort and multifarious attractions is surely the very place for him. The city has, I believe, the reputation of being "fast." I don't know enough of its moral character to warrant me in speaking on that point, but I may mention that though all classes seek to amuse themselves—out of doors when possible—there is a general propriety of behaviour that makes it possible and even agreeable for all the well-dressed classes to find their recreation in the same public places of resort. It is perhaps worth adding that I saw only one tipsy man—and he was a very violent specimen. Living in Vienna is not necessarily expensive. If you are content with a second-class hotel, such as the well-to-do people of the country would go to, you can get a bedroom for about a florin a night. With the exception, perhaps, of the customary coffee or tea when you get up, it is in no way expected that you should take your meals in the hotel. If you do, it is the better plan to pay at once for what you get. The chief meal of the day is taken about noon. Restaurants are to be found everywhere and are generally well managed. The Vienna waiter is the smartest specimen of the class I have seen. In setting you each of the various special dishes that is to receive the cash, and he relies on the accuracy of your own account of what you have had. One needs to get accustomed to the system, to bear in mind for instance how many "breads," or how many glasses of the light refreshing Vienna beer, one has taken. A trifle is always added, for the waiters themselves, to the amount of the reckoning. There is no difficulty about the Austrian coinage. The stranger makes a considerable saving by always employing the paper money (the notes being for a florin and upwards) as he gets it from the banker at a discount, but he has to be careful in leaving the country to take none of it with him. In Austria the guilden, or florin (about two shillings in value) has 100 kreuzers; in Bavaria it consists of 60. Vienna has the tramway system on an extensive scale, and it appears to work well. But there is still a lively business left for the omnibuses. The tariff for hack carriages—which are to be had with either one or two horses—is regulated, in a very simple manner, according to the time they are engaged, each vehicle having the fare printed prominently inside. The city still keeps up the system of "barriers," for the collection of octroi duties on things great and small. A noticeable feature in Vienna is the completeness with which the streets and houses are named and numbered. Every street, great or small, has at the corners its name and that of the district; and the houses have, besides the numbers, the name of the streets in which they are situated. The municipal management of Vienna seems altogether to be admirable. As for policemen I saw few of them, and no active work for the few. There was no occasion to produce my passport anywhere in Austria, but at the hotel one is required to fill up a paper, giving his name, nationality, and occupation, which document goes to the head of the police. The Emperor and Empress appear to be much liked by their people, who sing as cordially now as ever they did of "unsern guten Kaiser Franz." I saw the Emperor driving through the city in a small open carriage without the least state.

In 1873 Vienna is to have a great international exhibition, the preparations for which are already going on, and it will be surprising if a city so attractive and cosmopolitan does not come out of such an enterprise with flying colours.

The sail from Vienna to Linz—one of the finest parts of the Danube—is most interesting. Leaving the former at 6 30 A.M., on the 28th August, we were at Linz 19 hours thereafter. The sail cost only 3 guldens first class. Going down the stream, over the same distance, you would pay 7 guldens. At Nussdorf, where the Vienna canal leaves the main stream of the Danube, you transfer yourself from a small to a tolerably large steamer, which affords all the comfort desirable for the day's journey. I need not enumerate the towns, palaces, old castles, monasteries, &c., which the passenger sees from the steamer. It is sufficient to refer to "Murray"—who, by the way, from all that I have seen of the two, I much prefer to "Baedeker." "Murray" is readable, "Baedeker" unbearably dry. In the interesting panorama that charms the voyager on the trip from Vienna to Linz a particularly picturesque spot is the castle of Dürrenstein, of which the story of Richard Cœur de Lion and Blondel is told. A part of the river, called by the alarming names of "Wirbel" and "Strudel" ("Whirlpool" and "Rapid"), was formerly dangerous to pass but is no longer so.

I need not tell you that the Danube is navigable for a great distance above Linz. But one is tempted to leave it there in order to visit Salzburg. There is a railway of course to take you thither. On the journey you are struck by the wild mountain scenery of the "Austrian Switzerland," to see which to advantage you must ascend the Capuzinerberg or the Mönchsberg, or still better (because still higher) the Gaisberg, at Salzberg. There is a charming corner of the Mönchsberg called "Die Katze" ("the cat") where while admiring the landscape you can enjoy a glass of bear or wine. On the Capuzinerberg also there is a restaurant. I confess a liking for the plan of combining these "creature comforts" with the æsthetic enjoyment of fine scenery. The views from the points I have mentioned are really astonishing, and the beauty of the lakes that lie hidden among these rugged mountains—the Königssee (King's Lake) and those of the Salzkammergut—is said to be unsurpassed by any thing of the kind in Switzerland. Two days suffice, I was told, for a comfortable excursion to the Königssee and its neighbourhood. Salzburg seems to have been made for sight-seers. It is curious and picturesque in itself, and possesses much that is of antiquarian and historical interest. The cathedral, old cemeteries, and a number of other places are well worth visiting. There is an institution called the Mozarteum containing relics of Mozart, who was born in Salzburg, and a visit to it proved more interesting than I expected. It was a pleasure to hear the chimes of the town play the fine German air well known under the name of "The Milkwheel." Salzburg lies close to the Bavarian frontier, and from the Capuzinerberg there is a fine extensive view in that direction.

Leaving Salzburg (by slow train) at 10 A.M., we reached Munich at 4 15. There are two routes—that by Rosenheim is the most interesting. The cost is about the same. Munich is a city of very different attractions from those of Salzburg. Its situation is the tamest conceivable. It lies in a plain so large that in ordinary weather you cannot see the end of it. A garrulous bell-ringer in the Cathedral tower told me with obvious feelings of pride that I might go to any other city of Europe and not see such a plain as that! But Munich is one of the foremost capitals of Europe as a seat of the fine arts. This eminence she owes to the munificence and taste of King Ludwig I. When the people of Munich name "King Ludwig" they appear usually to mean the first, not the present monarch of that name, who, I was told, hasn't given a florin from his private purse for the embellishment of his city—his absorbing occupation being music, and his favourite Minister Wagner. It would take weeks to do justice to the galleries of paintings and sculpture, the museums, the fine churches and other buildings of the Bavarian capital. The collection of paintings at the Old Pinacotheke is a world-famous one. Besides the two Pinacotheks, there is a Glyptothek (for sculpture.) Munich is particularly rich in churches. The high altars in them would surely delight any one who is fond of show. There is a practice among Musulman devotees of fastening pieces of their clothing to the grating at tombs or other spots that are believed to be specially dear to Mahomed, in the belief that by doing so they are securing themselves against being forgotten by the Prophet. In the Munich churches and elsewhere I have noticed a similar system. Before the altars of certain saints there are small wax figures of arms and legs, put there, as I was told, on behalf of persons whose limbs had suffered some accident, in the anticipation that the saints would do them a good turn. Perhaps the finest church I have seen—pure and grand in its architecture and adorned with frescoes of rare beauty—is the Basilica of St. Bonifacius, built at the expense of King Ludwig. Munich has several noble streets—in particular the Ludwigsstrasse, remarkable for its breadth, full of palatial buildings, and having at one end a fine triumphal arch. The apartments of the King's palace are well worth seeing. Visitors are admitted in a body at a particular hour of the day. The palace is quite a museum of the fine arts. There is an apartment called the Hall of Beauties, containing portraits of women celebrated for their attractions, among them peeresses, merchants' wives, shoe-makers' daughters, &c. A remarkable monument at Munich is a colossal female figure, in bronze, representing Bavaria. It is over 60 feet high excluding the pedestal. There is a stair inside leading to the top, and a number of persons can find sitting room together in the head. Through small windows they get a somewhat uncomfortable view of the city and country. The Cathedral tower offers the best view. The attractive place of resort is the "English Garden." I have occasion to mention again the extent to which peculiar national costumes seem to be given up. I found none in the Hungarian capital, and in Munich I saw only one woman dressed in the droll Bavarian fashion. But in Augsburg I saw a large gathering of the peasantry in their peculiar costume, the day I was there being a market day.

Augsburg is a two hours' drive from Munich by ordinary train. It is a quaint old town, but there is little in it apart from its historical associations to attract the stranger. The services of a "commissionaire" as guide for two or three hours will enable you to see all that is worth visiting. There is a lane called "Da Hinab" ("down there"), from a tradition that the Devil addressed these words to Luther in pointing out a road by which he might escape from the town. The shape of most of the houses in Augsburg is unique. They have high pointed roofs with perhaps four tiers of windows on them. In Munich the same style is to be seen. Several of the Augsburg houses—in particular the old mansion of the Fugger family—are covered in front with quaint frescoes.

From Augsburg we went by rail to Lindau, on Lake Constance, in eight hours. A pleasant sail across the lake brought us to Romanshorn, where we found ourselves on Swiss ground (with no Customs officers to trouble us, by the way.) A three hours' journey by rail brought us to Zurich. I have got now into a land so often described and so well known that it would be superfluous to say much about it. But I may mention briefly the route we followed. Desiring to visit the Righi we sailed down Lake Zürich to Horgen, and thence—finding we were too late for the diligence and not caring to give ten francs for a special conveyance—walked to Arth, at the foot of the Righi. We had already sent on our luggage to Geneva. I can recommend the excursion to the pedestrian as the most pleasant one. Along Lake Zug—with thickly-laden apple-trees growing wild by the road-side—the walk was particularly charming. We found good refreshments in the way-side inns—in one were entertained with two or three capital Swiss songs by sweet Swiss voices and with a guitar accompaniment—and going along the road we experienced a pleasure in the friendly salute which every one we passed made to us. It was no easy task ascending the Righi (height 6,000 feet) in time for the sunrise. But the view was an ample reward. The guide books say it is unsurpassed in Switzerland. We found about a hundred people on the summit. Nearly all of them had come up from the Lake Lucerne side by the new railway (constructed on the Fell principle) and had passed the night comfortably in a hotel at the top. It was amusing to notice the importance that seemed to be attached to the alpenstock—by the ladies as well as the gentlemen—notwithstanding that the railway had taken away all need for it. It was quite "the thing" to have one. The number of visitors to the Righi must be enormous to make the railway pay. There was certainly a good deal of passenger traffic the morning I came down. Only one carriage—but it a large one—goes at a time, and the fare for the journey from Staffelhöhe (at the top) to Vitznau (on Lake Lucerne) is 2½ francs. At Vitznau we found a steamer that took us to Lucerne. On the railway journey from Lucerne to Geneva the language of our fellow passengers changed from German to French. I heard an affectionate mother employing an equal mixture of the two in addressing her child. The drive from Geneva to Chamouny by diligence (21 francs is what a good outside seat cost me) was a rare treat. We went at a rattling rate. The appearance of "the monarch of mountains" surpassed all expectations As first seen from the road—a gigantic white dazzling mass, flanked by snowless mountains—it is very appropriately described by the name it bears. Leaving the village of Chamouny, with its "swell" and dear hotels, my companion and I went up Montanvert, crossed the Mer de Glace, came down by the Chapeau, and walked thence by the Tête Noire to Martigny—not a bad day's work for one fresh from India. From Martigny next morning we went by rail to Villeneuve, on Lake Leman. An easy walk thence took us to the Castle of Chillon, which of course we duly inspected. At Montreux further along we got a steamboat that took us to Lausanne. From Lausanne we went by rail to Bern, an interesting old fashioned place worth a day's halt. The excursion to Lakes Thun and Brienz, a charming part of Switzerland, can be done in a day from this point. From Bern we went to in a day from this point. From Bern we went to Strasburg, at St. Lewis, a little north of Basel, there was an inspection of luggage by Prussian officers. At Colmar we witnessed a Prussian military display and heard the "Wacht am Rhein" on the occasion of the departure of a regiment from the town. A day can be well spent at Strasburg inspecting ruined streets, admiring and ascending the fine old cathedral, and at noon joining the crowd that gathers there daily to witness the funny mechanical performances of the famous clock. The damage done to the cathedral is not apparent at a distance, but on a close examination one is surprised at the number of figures, niches, capitals, and cornices that have been smashed by German balls. Wishing to see the Rhine we went to Mayence (about 7½ hours by ordinary train from Strasburg) and thence at an early hour in the morning took steamer for Bonn. Between Mayence and Bonn is the attractive scenery of the river. The sail occupied about nine hours. Picturesque as the hills and castles of the Rhine undoubtedly are, I saw nothing to compare with the scenery of the part of the Danube near the Hungarian frontier. From Bonn we went to Cologne and thence to Paris. The traveller this way should bear in mind that he can go from Cologne to London by way of Ostend for almost the same fare as from Cologne to Paris. The French capital is more easily seen now-a-days than it used to be. Many a building that formerly engaged the sightseer for hours is now an empty ruined shell. Leaving the Continent we left also the fine weather which had never failed us there, and entered the bleak raw atmosphere of our native land. On the way from Folkestone to London (18th Sept.) we renewed an acquaintance with two old friends—the bland elderly gentleman who offers you a train on "Solomn Truth," and the individual who objects on principle to smoking.

PARIS LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

PARIS, 31ST OCTOBER.

Of this very day two years ago Marshal Bazaine was presented by Napoleon to the Imperial Guard as its new commander-in-chief. The presentation was attended with great pomp and rejoicings. A review was held on the Champ-de-Mars by the Emperor, who came up from Compiègne on purpose, and the next day a *fête champetre* was given by the Empress, who honoured the favoured Marshal with her most gracious attention. *Tempora mutantur*; to-day Marshal Bazaine appears before the Commission specially appointed to enquire into the circumstances which led to the capitulation of Metz. I was travelling in the Provinces when it became known that the virgin fortress had opened its gates to the enemy and surrendered an army of 170,000 men. This stupendous disaster to French arms took the whole nation by surprise; there was but one cry of treachery raised from one end of the land to the other against the Imperial Marshal. I well remember a scene in the grand theatre at Bordeaux, where three thousand of the principal citizens, men and women, tore off their hats and bonnets and groaned out sentence of death against the traitor. "Bazaine must not be shot, he must be guillotined," exclaimed an orator, who had been declaiming in front of the foot lights. "*Tres bien—oui—la guillotine—à Mort!*" shouted the exasperated audience, going through the same expressive pantomime of hats and bonnets. The cry was taken up from without, and the whole town re-echoed with Bazaine's doom. Wherever I went, in every theatre, club, or café, there was but one opinion—the Marshal was a traitor, and he must die the death of one. Nations, like individuals, seldom vent their grief or wrath on the same subject for more than a year, and France has been able for some time past to talk and write of Bazaine without prejudging the motives which induced him to decide the issue of the war by delivering his charge to the foe.

Whatever form Marshal Bazaine's defence may take, and however clearly he may succeed in vindicating his own conduct, the result of the capitulation will always remain the same, and with it the fact that, if Metz had held out an other ten days, the siege of Paris would have been raised. Our military authorities are all more or less warm Imperialists, and it may be expected that they will have considerable influence on the trial of the Commander-in-Chief of the ex-Imperial Guard. Captain Rossel, ex Minister of War of the Commune, is awaiting his fate at Versailles with that calm indifference which is so characteristic of him. I was able to see him yesterday for a few minutes through the double wire grating which separates him from all visitors, however close their relationship or intimate the friendship. He is always glad to see a friend, but prefers talking about his book and the reorganization of the army, to speculating on the possibility of his sentence being commuted by the *Comité de Grâce*. His features have grown sharper, and his eyes have lost some of their natural keenness since his imprisonment, but this must be attributed rather to the hard work which he has imposed on himself during his confinement, than to any moral effect which his double condemnation to death may have had upon him. His book, "*L'Art de la Guerre*," has reached its second edition, and has created considerable admiration in the military for the writer's judgment and practical good sense. Made up chiefly of selections from the writings of the First Napoleon, Jomini, and the Archduke Charles, the book's real value consists in the remarkable appropriateness of the quotations to the problems of the present day, and in the terseness of language with which Rossel annotates these extracts.

With regard to the re organization of the Army, I cannot say that there is that absorbing amount of interest manifested in military matters which might have been expected from the innumerable persons which martial parties inflicted upon their country for a month or two after peace had been proclaimed. Until the Assembly has mastagain and begun the discussion of the project which is being now drawn up by the Military Commission, we shall leave the work of regeneration to prisoners like Rossel or to journalists of the *Figaro* class. An enterprising individual belonging to the last named journal has succeeded by his force of repetition in persuading the Parisian public that the Government have so far solved the Army question as to have decided on substituting the classic helmet of ancient Rome for the prosaic képi now worn by the soldiers. The way the *Figaro* has just astonished the Parisians was by one of those sensational leaders for which it is so famous. It is nothing more or less than a sweeping profession of faith in favour of Henri V., and a spirited appeal to his followers to assert his rights as loyal Frenchmen did under his ancestor, the great Henri IV. It is always as difficult to put faith in the political creed of this chatter-box *par excellence* as it is to know when it is dealing in fact or fiction. But two things are certain with respect to the *Figaro*, and it is but fair that it should have its due. The one is that whatever it says is always very well said, and the other is, that it has a large and by no means circulation in any of its French counterparts. Both are qualities which entitle it to consideration. Let me therefore give you a very short extract from the article in question in which the *Figaro* gives a very fair estimate of the present political situation. "Seriously," says the writer, "nobody regrets Napoleon III. Nobody has forgotten that as Sovereign he squandered away the astonishing success of the plébiscite; that as General he sacrificed his army and lavished the blood of heroic soldiers without the possibility of obtaining a material return; but in the midst of the anxieties which paralyse everything, of the uncertainty of the morrow, the presence of this anomalous sepulchration of the Republic from those who call themselves republicans, our mind is fatally turned toward a monarchical solution which is unfortunately monopolised by the Bonapartists."

A little anecdote told to me last night in the *foyer* of the Vaudeville comes very *apropos* to cap the *Figaro's* lamentations. A young actress well known in the Parisian theatrical world for the high protection with which she was favoured during the Empire has lately shewn that she knows how to adapt herself to circumstances. Under M. Thiers's Government she receives the attentions of the son of one of the men who belong to the 1830 generation. It would seem, however, that this new protector is not as generous as his predecessor; hence at every new request of the fair one there are pecuniary discussions without end. "Look here," she exclaimed the other day, in a violent fit of indignation, "with all your stinginess and cheese-paring economy, you will end by bringing back the Empire!" Talking of actresses, I must tell you Mlle. Schneider's late misfortune, at least she calls it such. You know, or you don't know, that the Grande-Duchesse has returned to the Palais Royal Theatre and is crowding the little house to suffocation night after night. The Roast Beef of Old England has done its duty by her, and has sent her back to us with an extra pound or two of flesh on her person. She is engaged here at the rate of three hundred francs a night, but this comparatively large salary does not satisfy her ambition, and a week ago she signed an engagement with a St. Petersburg manager, who offered 1,500 francs a night. Yesterday, when she believed that she had provided all things for her future profit and comfort, a kind friend informed her that her Russian *Impresario* was the proprietor of a café chantant or second-rate concert hall, where the good people of St. Petersburgh inhale sweet music with the after-dinner pipe. You can understand the fury of Offenbach's Juno at this unwelcome piece of intelligence. It is said that she is writing to her quondam friend and protector, the mighty Czar himself, in order to escape from the clutches of this presumptuous manager. It is worthy of notice that, whenever any great national disaster befals this lighthearted city, her inhabitants immediately seek to drown dull care in their favourite place of resort—the theatre. The theatres in their turn vie with each other to attract the largest audiences, and the result is that the houses are crowded and the drama wrought up to its highest pitch of excellence. The Theatre Français is interpreting Molière in a manner which satisfies the most exacting critics—and French critics are very difficult to please. To a foreigner in Paris I cannot imagine anything at once more instructive and delightful than frequent visits to the five great temples of comedy which may be said to form the staple of Parisian enjoyment—the Français, the Gymnase, the Palais-Royal, the Vaudeville, and Variétés. He may from time to time receive an electric shock in the way of immoral allusions, but this is doubtful, as, unless he be a very good French or rather Parisian scholar, the subtleness of the elecric blind is such that it will not have taken effect on his system. If, however, he should understand all he hears, you may safely set him down as one of those hardened sinners who have had too much Parisian experience to be affected by such little trifles. "Une Visite de Noces," Alexandre Dumas' last play at the Gymnase, appeared at first sight objectionable in one or two points, but the mind soon makes allowances for the realistic exigencies of the present age, and concentrates its judgment on the sentiment which the author expounds and on the merits of the different actors. This play is quite an exceptional one, and a great deal is tolerated from M. Dumas that would be condemned in any other author. This King of Comedy is about to have one of the streets of Paris named after him—an honour which is considered here far above the ancient custom of image worship in the form of statues. The great attraction at the Italian Opera will be wanting this season, as Adelina Patti has deserted us for St. Petersburg, where she is to charm the Russian public till next March. Indeed, it has become very doubtful whether we shall have an Italian house this winter, as the directors meet with very little support from the public, which of late years has become *blasé* by the unrivalled Patti. *En revanche*, some of the theatres, like the Variétés, have inaugurated afternoon concerts, a novelty which bids fair to be a great success. Mesdames Strauss waltzes are performed there with as great an *entrain* as they used to be of a summer's evening in the Champs Elysées. A new waltz by J. Klein, entitled, *Fraises au Champagne*, promises to have a sparkling success in the forthcoming balls, and I can recommend it to all those who feel a bit shaky in the *trois temps*, as it must whirl happy couples round in happy unconsciousness of such material things as step and deportment. May the mothers of many daughters soon open their hospitable homes, and invite us to glide over the polished oak and try the champagne waltz! for the evenings are getting cold and long, and I should prefer a turn or two round the room with Mademoiselle Trois Etoiles to a tête-à-tête chat with M. Thiers.

BENCH OF JUSTICES.

YESTERDAY afternoon the adjourned special meeting of the Justices of the Peace was held in the Durbar Room, Town Hall, to consider the Municipal Commissioner's Budget for 1872, and other special business. As it was thought that time would not permit of the consideration of the Budget, it was agreed to consider first the other business of which notice had been given.

After a short speech,

Mr. H. Maxwell proposed the following motion anent the resolution of Government censuring the late Commissioner and Controller:—

"That this Bench, while acknowledging, with regret, the justice of the censures on the late Commissioner and Controller, recorded in the Resolution of Government, is of opinion that the state of confusion into which the Municipal finances have been allowed to fall might have been avoided if the governance of Bombay had consented to appoint the Committee of Inquiry asked for by the Justices in 1869, or if the Bench itself had been composed wholly of residents and ratepayers of Bombay, and had possessed the power of controlling the financial administration of the Municipality."

Mr. Narayen Wasudewjee seconded the motion, and made a blushing attack on the Government of Bombay for refusing to appoint a Committee of Inquiry in 1869, although they had been requested to do so by the late Commissioner, the Bench, and the rate-payers. The motion was carried.

Mr. Sorabjee Shapoorjee Bengalee made a long speech on the same subject, and concluded with the following motions, which were seconded by Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee:—

That the Bench approve of the suggestion of Government to consider the question of the immediate application of Rs. 4,21,364 from the Orphanage Loan and of Rs. 55,105 from the Hospital loan, referred to in the 6th paragraph of the report of Mr. Hope's Committee.

2. That the Bench beg to recommend to Government that the annual contribution of 2½ lacs of rupees under section 37 of Act VIII. of 1865, no having been hitherto set aside as required by law, the same be continued by legal enactment.

3. That Government be further requested to rescind that portion of the Municipal Act which renders it compulsory on the Municipality to set aside 2½ lacs of rupees per annum for future drainage purposes, the financial position of the Municipality at present rendering this relief necessary.

4. The Bench consider, as at present advised, that after considering the life at appropriation of money from the *drainage fund*, the Dadajee Loan, and the Hospital Loan, the sum of Rs. 12 lacs will suffice to meet the current debts and obligations of the Municipality and provide a working cash balance of about 2½ lacs of rupees. But the Bench at the same time however is of opinion, that until the new Commissioner has been for some time in office it would be premature to fix the amount of the loan that may be required.

The motions were carried unanimously.

On the letter from Mr. Acting Chief Secretary Ravenscroft on the subject of the appointment of Mr. Hope to act as Municipal Commissioner, Mr. Maclean moved the following resolution, stating that it was merely a natural corollary to the proposition already brought forward by Mr. Maxwell and agreed to by the Bench:—

"That with reference to Mr. Ravenscroft's letter of the 27th November, promising Government will write 'by the first delay as possible, introduce into the Legislative Council a short Act to provide for the performance of the duties of Controller of the Accounts of the Municipal Fund. This Bench desires once more to record its conviction that the appointment of a Committee of Justices, with power to control the Municipal expenditure, is absolutely necessary to secure real economy, and that, without such a Committee, the Bench feels it cannot be expected to fulfil the duties entrusted to it by Act II. of 1865."

Captain Henry seconded it; and Mr. Hope made his *début* before the Bench in opposing it. The latter also opposed it, but on being put to the meeting it was carried by a large majority.

Dr. Hewlett brought forward the matter of Captain Tulloch's leave of absence, and formally asked leave for the Executive Engineer for six months from the period of his departure. He took occasion to point out that Mr. Fleming was one of those officers who were appointed as "acting."

Mr. Nowrojee Furdonjee proposed an amendment, seconded by Mr. Janardhun S. Gadgill:—

"That the Bench are of opinion that Captain Tulloch having left Bombay without obtaining leave from the Bench, he shall be held to have vacated the post."

He urged that Captain Tulloch should have applied to the Bench for leave before he left for England.

Dr. Hewlett's motion was carried by a large majority.

Mr. Hope, regarding the Budget, made some remarks which he intended to be simply prefatory to the consideration of the Budget at a future day—say the beginning of February, sooner than which he could not bring in a Budget to conscientiously satisfy the Bench or himself. He said—and the statement was received with applause—that he would carry out the system he had adopted of mixing with bodies of gentlemen, both native and European, for the sake of getting that which were useful to him and of great value to the public, and he invited gentlemen to bring before him, either in a semi-private relation or one strictly private, any matter connected with the welfare of the city, though he at the same time threw out the warning that if they wished to make him a target for ridicule for the good of the public in view but in reality to serve a private end, he would most likely "show them down stairs" at once. While agreeing that an *interim* Budget would be required just now, there were some preliminary matters, he said, in connection with Municipal affairs which would require to be settled for his guidance, before he could go on properly with his duties, and he invited the attention of the Bench to them. As regarded the credit side of the Budget he suggested that the income should be decided as quickly as possible. As to the expenditure, the only thing that occurred to him was to pass the Budget brought forward previously—granting him, so to speak, a round sum of money, and trusting to him to do his best with the money until the introduction of his regular Budget. He expected to be able to make reductions under some of the heads of the Budget. (Applause.) He wished the Bench to let him know how far they consider any contracts extending into 1873 to be binding upon the Justices; the next thing to consider was the question of leases, some of which were not highly profitable to the Justices, and regarding which he might prepare a short case for the High Court which would meet with the approval of the Bench. As to the police he would take the course dictated by the Bench, either to pay the police or withhold payment. Regarding the large claims for upwards of 10 lakhs he proposed a committee of investigation. Then he wanted the matter of pensions to municipal servants to be more clearly defined. He concluded by asking the Justices to consider whether they would pay the contribution that would be required from the Municipality to carry out the provisions of the Contagious Diseases Act, and hoping that an early meeting of the Bench would be called to consider these points.

The Bench then adjourned till Thursday first, at three o'clock.

BOMBAY.

SURAT.—Mr. Ramsay, of the Bombay Civil Service, is now temporarily in charge of the Surat collectorate.

SUITS IN THE SMALL CAUSES COURT.—On Saturday ninety-six new suits were filed in the Small Causes Court.

EDUCATIONAL.—Dr. Bühler, Educational Inspector, N.D., has gone to Kattywar to examine the Government schools there.

DACOITY.—A short time ago a dacoity was committed in a village at Gondal, in Kattywar. A chowkeydar was murdered by the dacoits.

VAGRANCY ACT.—There were in all thirty-nine European vagrants in the Government workhouse attached to the House of Correction yesterday.

THE MUNICIPAL BILL.—We understand that the new Municipal Bill is to be introduced into the local Legislative Council which is to be held in the course of this month.

THE GAEKWAR OF BARODA.—The *Bombay Summachar* learns from a Baroda correspondent that H. H. Malharao will arrive in Bombay either on the 26th or 26th instant.

VEHAR LAKE.—The height of water in Vehar Lake on Saturday last was 45 feet 7 tenths; at the corresponding period last year the water in the lake measured 54 feet 6 tenths.

THE BYRAMJEE JEEJEEBHOY SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY.—We see that the business of the above-named company, which was started in Bombay about four months ago, has been closed.

THE RESIDENT OF BARODA.—The *Bombay Chabook* states that Colonel Barr, Resident of Baroda, will shortly proceed to England and that a Civilian of high rank will be appointed in his place.

SIR COLLEY SCOTLAND.—Yesterday Sir Colley Scotland, the retiring Chief Justice of Madras, visited the Bombay High Court and sat for some time on the Bench near the Chief Justice, Sir M. R. Westropp.

B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY.—Mr. Currey, the Agent of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company, and other railway officials, who had been to open the new railway line at Veeriungaum, returned to Bombay on Saturday.

A DHURUMSHALLA AT BARODA.—We learn that a Dhurumshalla is in course of erection at Baroda for the convenience of railway passengers. The expense incurred in erecting it will be defrayed by Cumabace, daughter of H. H. Malharao.

PICK POCKET.—At the Girgaum Police Court yesterday, Mr. Cooper sentenced one Sheikh Mahomed Goolab to six months' rigorous imprisonment for stealing a currency note for ten rupees and three rupees in cash from the pocket of one Dajee Baloo.

ESCAPING FROM LEGAL CUSTODY.—At the Fort Police Court yesterday, before Mr. Nana Morojee, Walter Andrews, a European, was charged with escaping from legal custody at the Fort Police Court, and was sentenced to a fortnight's imprisonment.

GIRGAUM POLICE COURT POOR-BOX.—The Second Magistrate of Police acknowledges with thanks the receipt of a generous donation of Re. 100 from T. B., contributed to the Girgaum Police Court poor-box "for distribution to the needy before Christmas."

THE DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.—Mr. Pelle, the Director of Public Instruction, is shortly to proceed to Surat, for the purpose of opening the new High School building there, which has been erected at the expense of our townsman, Mr. Sorabjee Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy.

THE "BOMBAY CHABOOK."—After an existence of thirty-nine years, the *Bombay Chabook*, a Guzzetatee biweekly newspaper, changed its form and fashion yesterday. It now appears in a better shape as a daily, Mr. Nusanbhoy Rastomjee Ranina, of the "Union" press, being its new proprietor.

SENT TO THE GOVERNMENT WORK-HOUSE.—Charles Trevors, Henry Itkin, and Daniel Vicars, were yesterday charged before Mr. Nana Morojee with being vagrants and wandering about without any employment or visible means of subsistence. They were sent to the Government work-house attached to the House of Correction.

DAVE CARSON'S ENTERTAINMENT.

We were glad to see Grant Road Theatre so well filled last night, and while this full attendance showed that Dave is as popular as ever, his own performances seemed to prove that he has not only lost none of his freshness, but that he is even "renewing his youth like the eagles." He is accompanied by a clever troupe of vocalists and instrumentalists. He will perform to-morrow night at Morley Hall, Colaba, which will be a great convenience to residents in that neighbourhood.

HIGH COURT.—5TH DECEMBER.

(Before the Hon. Sir CHARLES SARGENT.)

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

SHORT CAUSES.

296-71—G. J. Mody—Framjee Cowasjee Naladaroona *v.* Dosibai, widow—Pestonjee Dhanbai.

684-71—Hearn, Cle eland and Peile—Sorabjee Nusserwanjee *v.* Ismee Rostam Kotwalwaja—No appearance.

730-71—Rimington, Hore, and Langley—Sorabjee and Tackersey Dossa Thackersey—Leathers and Crawford.

732-71—Mr. Marsden, Official Assignee—Hilchand Goreedass and others *v.* L. W. Penn—No appearance.

734-71—Dallas and Lynch—Mahomed Ally *v.* Rutnagherry Sawmull and Company—Mr. Reid—No appearance.

736-71—Jefferson and Payne—Oomabai Hathising and others *v.* Rameshwer Dayaram—No appearance.

LONG CAUSES.

139-71—Dr. Dallas, for pauper—Mithebai, widow, *v.* Bhanjee Purshotum and another—Jefferson and Payne.

186-71—Jefferson and Payne—Nursey and others *v.* Ruttonbaboo, widow—Manisty and Fletcher.

153-71—Rimington, Hore, and Langley—Jefferjee Hobtoolla and another *v.* Dwarkadass Lackmidass and others—C. Tyabjee.

155-71—G. J. Mody—Ramdear Gunesh *v.* The B. B. and C. I. Railway Company, Limited, and others—No appearance.

150-71—C. Tyabjee—Tapidass Munordass and another *v.* Sewjaram Rudhakeson—G. S. Judge.

171-71—G. J. Mody—Nausbhoy Nowrojee B. *v.* Rajee Dadaram and others—Shapoorjee and Tackersey Pirojee.

173-71—Macfarlane and Skipsey—Hajee Esmael Hajee Habeb *v.* Mahomed Ja'tha—Manisty and Fletcher.

177-71—Macfarlane and Skipsey—Hajee Esmael Hajee Habeb *v.* Do seebai and another—Macfarlane and Skipsey.

187-71—H. E. Hope—Ambaram Nurbharam *v.* Cassinath Bullal and another—Mr. Reid.

193-71—Thacker and Chalk—Bhowanee Ramjee *v.* Eduljee Nusserwanji—Keir, Pres ot and Winter.

190-71—Abraham—Manockjee Jehangeer—H. M.'s Government of the Presidency of Bombay,—Hearn.

206-71—Thacker and Chalk—Joun Morton Dreman *v.* Clevemont Davidson Li—Leathers and Crawford.

217-71—C. Tyabjee—S. Tyabjee and another *v.* The Agra Bank, limited—Mackenzie and Fletcher.

219-71—B. J. Abraham—Thackersey Narayenjee *v.* Bomanjee Merwanjee—Lesthes and Crawford.

223-71—Manisty and Fletcher—Kullucklina Khulfanbhoy *v.* Chundoo Rugoonath.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE BAYLEY.)

SHORT CAUSES.

25-71—Shapoorjee and Tnackurdass—Gunshamdass Goorsamull and others—Mr. Inverarity—No appearance.

819-71—Shapoorjee and Tnackurdass—Ya shamdass Purshotum and others *v.* Madhowjee Harrey Josey—No appearance

655-71—Manisty and Fletcher—Mamon Ja'ee Sulliman &c., *v.* Bai Sayabeebai, widow of—C. Tyabjee.

737-71—Manisty and Fletcher—Hajee Dalla Esmael *v.*

increasing share in the administration of the country. Thus, Mr. Hope continued, it would be seen that he did not claim the entire credit of what might be held to have been done, or desire that it should be ascribed to him. But there was one thing he did desire, and that was the esteem and affection of the people. If they would give it him, he would take and keep the whole of that. For his own part, it was well known that he had for years identified himself with Guzerat, and he could conscientiously say that he looked on it as a second native land to him. His departure from Surat was contrary to his personal wishes, and the breaking up of a long familiar home. For the rest of his life he should look back upon it with affection, and associate with it the cordial manner in which all had joined to wish him farewell. He would also watch over its interests, and promote them wherever it lay in his power. As to the request embodied in Mr. Kaikhusbro's speech, he could assure them that it was quite disproportioned to the circumstances. In such a matter he was of course in their hands, but he could assure them that if they would continue and improve on the system of self-government which had been commenced, if they would prosecute vigorously sanitary and other improvements, if, for instance, they would certify to him in a year's time that the drains of 1,000 houses had been altered on the principle lately introduced, he should consider it by far the most satisfactory testimonial they could devise. Mr. Hope concluded by repeating in a few words his thanks for the honour they had done him. (Loud cheers.)

Mr. Kaloobhoy Lalloobhoy then said—I crave permission, Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen, to make a short addition to the most fitting and eloquent address just now made. It is the great social advantage we have got by the stay of Mr. Hope in Surat. Though that was conferred by Mrs. Hope, it was all owing to the stay of Mr. Hope here. No one here present would hesitate to agree that the highest and best interests of India are inseparably connected with the improvement in the social and public life of its females, and female education generally. Mrs. Hope has done us great service in attaining that end by means that are praiseworthy, the ever to be remembered "ladies' meetings" set on foot by her; her occasional visits, sometimes with, and sometimes without, native ladies to the girls' schools, and her free, social, and friendly intercourse with them are all what we should not like to lose. The advantages of all this we already have got. None ever expected a gathering of native ladies to vote an address to a European lady, as we all now know that two days ago it was done at Mrs. Jugjivandas's house to bid farewell to Mrs Hope. Such opportunities have taught them to know what they are in comparison to their ruling sisters, and convinced them of their ignorance and wants, and inspired in them a love for learning, and to impart knowledge to their little daughters. Thus the seeds she has sown of bringing out these females in public and to a proper position in society, have their flowers, and will soon have their fruits, when in this hail we shall see those lively eyes freely and cheerfully conversing with one another. If with all these disinterested services we were to let pass this occasion without publicly recognizing them, it would no doubt ill become us. I would, therefore, add to what has been just said by my friends, to request Mr Hope to convey the warmest thanks of the community to Mrs. Hope for what she has done for us.

Mr. Hope again rose to reply to the last speech He said he would not inflict on them another long speech, but would not like to pass unnoticed the kind and complimentary manner in which Mrs. Hope had been alluded to. It was one of the greatest comforts of his life that she was thoroughly at one with him as to the duty of promoting social intercourse between European and native ladies, the mutual improvement which such intercourse would produce, and the necessity for a better understanding between the two races to a satisfactory government of the country. How far female influence could promote such an understanding was obvious. Mrs. Hope's attempts in this direction had been met most cordially; many little difficulties had been readily overcome, and proof had at least been given that intercourse might be rapidly extended if the desire for it existed. He thanked them all most cordially on Mrs. Hope's behalf. (Loud applause.)

Flowers, bouquets, &c., were then distributed. Below the hall, the lascars of the Fire Brigade, municipal peons, and other subordinates formed a street, through which Mr. Hope rode off to bid farewell to the Canse of Surat, and to the two daughters of the late Meer Jaffer Ali Khan Bahadoor.

THE DINNER.

Mr. and Mrs. Hope were invited by Meer Syed Allum Khan (Nawab of Beyla), Meer Goolam Baba Khan Saheb, and Khan Bahadoor Burjorjee Merwanjee Fraser, to a dinner-party on Tuesday evening. The dinner took place at the bungalow of Mr. Cowasjee Burjorjee Entee, and about fifty ladies and gentlemen were present at it. The excellent band of the 13th Regiment N. I. was present. The following toasts were then proposed :—

Colonel Adams, the commanding officer of the 13th Regiment, having proposed the health of Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen and Royal Family,

Mr. Ramsay proposed the health of Mr. and Mrs. Hope, and in doing so, said—Ladies and Gentlemen,—I have been requested to propose a toast in the name and on behalf of those of this evening, with graceful and liberal hospitality we have all to acknowledge. But though I am so, to speak but the mouth-piece and interpreter of our native friends, I trust that the sentiments to which I may give utterance may find a response in all our breasts. I need hardly say that my remarks apply to the guests of this evening, in whose honour we are all here assembled together at the bidding of the leading members of the community of Surat to testify all of us alike, both native and European, our feeling of sympathy and respect for Mr. Hope, and our regret for the parting that is about to take place, it may be for a time, and it may be for ever. Now, I think that no one who is not familiar with the various duties of Indian civil life and official administration can fully realize the many trials of temper and patience to which an official man is subjected. Each day has its duties to be performed—they may be trivial, they may be important, but still, the daily task has to be performed in fair weather or foul, without fear or favour, be the sky bright or be it cloudy, still the path lies onwards on which the call of duty urges forward. Now, I think I may say without fear or contradiction that never has any man more conscientiously pursued the course of what he considered to be his duty, or more fearlessly and honestly striven for what he thought and believed to be right and proper, than Mr. Hope; and I beli ve it to be the conviction of this conscientious sincerity and earnestness of purp se which has won for him the respect and esteem of the more thoughtful, as well as of the educated, among our native brethren; and now when we add to this force and energy intellectual qualities of a high order, we see before us every element of success. I am not going to weary you with a long recapitulation of Mr. Hope's services—they are written in the records of the Bombay Government, and are the property of any reader. Some of us remember Surat as it was, and I see before me some faces who have come to it since Mr. Hope's coming to Surat as it is, and we know to whom these changes are due. But just now, speaking as it were as the organ of our native friends, I think I may say that the chief claim he has on their gratitude lies in the valuable lesson he has taught them of self-reliance and self-government, a lesson evidenced in the working of our municipal institutions, and also in the successful endeavour he has made to draw closer together the bonds of union between the European and native communities; and I trust we all of us look forward to the time when those great social barriers of distinction which divide us shall be thrown down more and more, remembering that the fault of obstruction lies as much perhaps on one side as on the other. Now, ladies and gentlemen, I will not further weary you with my remarks, but call on you to fill your glasses and join with me in expressing every good wish to Mr. Hope, and in forming the hope that he may be long spared to devote his services to the benefit of this country, in which he has already laboured so long and so successfully. (Loud applause.)

The toast was enthusiastically drank, the band playing "Auld Lang Syne."

Mr. Hope replied as follows :—Meer Goolam Baba Khan Bahadoor Burjorjee, Ladies and Gentlemen, I feel quite unable adequately to express my sense of the kindly feeling which has prompted you to assemble on the present occasion and to speak through Mr. Ramsay in so flattering and complimentary a way of my character and career. I hope it will be distinctly understood that I do not, and never have, claimed the whole credit of all that has been done, and that in some instances, such as the Dutch Gate Road, it has merely fallen to me to carry out what had been designed by my predecessors. But let what has been done be what it may, I could not have accomplished it without the aid of others. As to the support and help received from native gentlemen, I have spoken more appropriately in another place; but here, I may add, that I am deeply indebted throughout my term of office to my own assistants, who have, one and all, ably and zealou ly carried out my plans, and also to the officers of the Public Works Department for the ready manner in which they have at all times afforded me the benefit of their advice, the calls for which, considering the importance of the Municipal and Local Fund works, were frequent and onerous. There is another totally different question to which I hope I may allude without irrelevance. A month ago I fully expected that it would have been shortly my duty to have offered to a considerable portion of our European community the adieus and good wishes of the remainder, on their departure after a four years' sojourn marked by the utmost social harmony and the formation of many life-long friendships Yet now, by a freak of fortune, I find myself receiving a farewell instead of offering one. On my own behalf and that of Mrs. Hope, therefore, and if I may anticipate a little on behalf of others, I wish Her Majesty's 13th Regiment the enjoyment of health and agreeable society at the new station to which they are about to proceed. In conclusion, I again thank you most heartily for your kind compliment. (Loud cheers.)

Mr. Newnham, in an appropriate and eloquent speech, proposed the health of The Ladies, which being drunk, the band playing "Here's a health to all good Lasses," the toastmaster called upon Mr. Porteous to respond.

Mr. Porteous made a most humorous speech, of which we are only able to give the substance He was frequently cheered, and interrupted by roars of laughter He rose amid great ch ering to return thanks for the ladies. He be an by stating his inability to understand why he should have been called upon to make a speech. He felt it especially hard upon him that his friend Major Gayer should insist on his making a public appearance of any sort just then, seeing that the great loss which his personal beauty had lately sustained would have led him to spend his evening in hermit-like retirement (Great laughter.) He (Mr. Porteous) had this consolation, however, that the toastmaster probably unintentionally, had paid him the very highest compliment, for, he believed, and Mr. Newnham would bear him out in what he said, that the task of responding for the ladies, like that of proposing their health, was reserved exclusively for men of the greatest ability and the most brilli ant talent. (Great laughter and applause.) He would begin by stating that woman, in whatever position she might be placed, was an ornament to that position and a treasure to society. He then proceeded with much humour to quote examples, specifying Cleopatra, Desdemona, the widow Machree, Eve, &c., &c. Of course in properly estimating those ladies, fashion in dress would not be taken into account. (Laughter.) He would repeat that in every position woman was a treasure. As a sweet-heart, she had few equals—(long and continued laughter)—as a cousin, she was convenient; as a wealthy grandmother, she was an unspeakable blessing—so at least he had heard said. (Laughter.) He could have lingered longer on the topic, wondering in many a wild poetic dream, only the worst was that a wild poetic dream after dinner were liable to misconstruction. At least they might give a ground for perhaps just a thought of suspicion that the dreamer had been sipping from stronger springs than those of Helicon. (Laughter and ho! ho!) Mr. Porteous, after thanking the company on behalf of Mrs. Hope and the ladies, for the manner in which their health had been drunk, resumed his seat amid loud applause.

Mr. Hope then propos d the health of The Hosts. He said—Ladies and Gentlemen, it is my misfortune to have again to appear before you in a speech, but I have the consolation that you will unanimously respond to the toast I have to propose, the health of our hosts the Nawab of Beyla, Meer Goolam Baba Khan Saheb, and Khan Bahadoor Burjorjee Merwanjee Fraser. The Surat Palace, the residence of the two former gentlemen and their Begums, the daughters of the late Meer Jaffer Ali, is well known to some of us as the scene of many friendly private visits, and to all for the splendid entertainments to which one or other of the gentlemen has from time to time invited us on some great domestic ceremonial occasion. Khan Bahadoor Burjorjee is known to us as having bestowed the clock tower on the Station Road and the beautiful promenade by the river side in the Public Garden, both of which were constructed at his sole expense. It is a great satisfaction to me to see the two last-named gentlemen seated with us at this table, and to know that the Nawab would have been present too but for his detention on business in Bombay. It is the result of my experience that a considerable portion of the nativ community are very ready to meet us half-way in promoting social intercourse, and I trust that the presence of our hosts to-night will be to you, ladies and gentlemen, both a proof of this and an encouragement to continued effort in that direction I now call on you to fill your glasses to the health of our Host; Loud Applause.

The toast was duly honoured, the band playing "He is a jolly good fellow."

Khan Bahadoor Burjorjee Merwanjee Fraser then proposed the health of Colonel Adams and the 13th Regiment, in a few suitable words, and the gallant officer replied, the band playing the "British Grenadiers."

A conversazione followed the dinner. A large number of native gentlemen and native officers of the 13th Regiment were present. Wines, fruits, sweets, &c., were also provided for them. A brilliant display of fireworks concluded the evening's proceedings.

On Wednesday afternoon Mr. Hope left Surat for Bombay. From Nanpoora and the Castle, the streets leading to the Railway Station were lined with spectators; and the platform of the station was literaly crammed with European and native friends of Mr. Hope, and several native gentlemen, even accompanied Mr. Hope to Nowsaree. At this station, as well as at other stations on the line, Mr. and Mrs. Hope were welcomed by Government and Railway officials, and other gentlemen. At Bulsar the Raja of Dhurrumpore with his suit met Mr. Hope. Mr. Wilkinson, district traffic superintendent of the Baroda Railway, was thanked by Mr. Hope for the courtesy shown him on the line.

DISPUTES REGARDING BOUNDARIES.

IMPORTANT DECISION.

PITAMBER DHARBY SALATGRAM vs. SUBBOOJEERAO BIN ANUNDRAO.

The above case was disposed of on the 7th November last by the Hon. the Chief Justice and the Hon. Mr. Justice West. Mr. Dhirajlal Mathooradas, Government pleader, appeared on behalf of the appellant; Mr. Shantaram Narayen, for the respondent. The particulars of the case appear from the following judgment :—

The appellant in this case, suing as plaintiff in the Court of first instance, complained that the defendant, who is here respondent, by transferring the stones set down to mark the boundary had includ d within his own field a strip of land six cubits wide properly belonging to the field of the appellant. The suit was for the recovery of this land with four trees growing upon it by the restoration of the boundary in its former position. The respondent answered that a portion of the land sought by the plaintiff was the property of Government forming part of the demarcating strip between the two properties of himself and the appellant. The remainder, he averred, was his own. The disturbance of the boundary stones, which he admitted had occurred, had been made, he asserted, by the plaintiff himself with a view to encroachment upon the land of the defendant. It was asserted by the plaintiff that he had made two ineffectual applications to the Mamlutdar, and this was not denied by the defendant, part of whose case indeed was that the plaintiff's land having been measured had been found in excess, and that the result was a decision confirming "the boundary mark as before," that is, we apprehend in a way favourable to the defendant. Upon this the plaintiff brought his suit in the Court of the Moonsif of Tullegaum. The Moonsif pronounced partly in favour of his claim, but this decision the Assistant Judge in appeal annulled on the ground that as the contention was of the nature of a boundary dispute, the jurisdiction of the Civil Court was excluded by Bombay Act II., section 3, of 1866. The ground of the present special appeal is that the view of the law taken by the Assistant Judge was a mistaken one, because the suit, besides the establishment of the boundary, was brought to remove the defendant from his usurped possession of a portion of the plaintiff's land and of his trees. There can be no doubt upon the wording of Bombay Act II of 1866 that it was not intended to include boundary disputes amongst those subjects, the judicial cognizance of which was transferred by the Act from the Revenue to the Civil Courts. The enumeration in the preamble is of "causes relating to the rent of land, and the use of wells, tanks, watercourses and roads to fields." In section 2, by which jurisdiction is given to the Civil Courts, the cases mentioned are precisely the same, and in section 3 it is expressly provided that "all disputes regarding boundaries shall be dealt with in accordance with the provisions of Bombay Act I. of 1865." If any class of suits, therefore, can be pronounced to fall properly and reasonably within the meaning of the expression "disputes regarding boundaries," for such suits a tribunal must in the first instance be sought under the provisions of Bombay Act I. of 1865, and to the same Act we must look for the nature and effect of any order or decree passed according to the rules which it prescribes. The late learned Chief Justice of this Court has pronounced an opinion, in which most of those who have given attention to the subject will be ready to concur, that "it is not easy to say what is a boundary dispute;" that is, as distinguished from a suit for ejectment or to reject interference with possession. It would seem indeed that the two classes of cases are divided by a very unvarying line of sep-ration; that they overlap one another as it were, and that to assign any particular suit to the one or to the other is frequently a matter rather of convenience than of judicial precision. Among the parallels which a study of various systems brings to light not the least curious is that of the same difficulties as to the proper treatment of boundary disputes having arisen under the Roman Law as those with which we have at this day to deal almost two thousand years later in the Presidency of Bombay. That law provided that contiguous estates should be demarcated by a strip of land serving as a pathway to both, and incapable of acquisition by any prescriptive title. The Prætor, therefore, in determination of disputes regarding its proper position was at first assigned to skilled arbitrators discharging in this respect much the same function as officers of the Revenue Survey under our system. Then, however, came the question of what properly fell within the cognizance of these arbitrators. It was answered by limiting their function in deciding disputes to the cases of usurpations not extending beyond the strip of land serving as a boundary. At a later period it was attempted to make them final judges in all questions of encroachment. Then their powers were restricted; again extended; and, lastly, they were made consulting surveyors, giving evidence in all limitrophi cases to an ordinary tribunal which disposed of such cases, except that all rights by prescription was excluded in the same way as of other land disputes. It is perhaps possible from this comparison to forecast with a go deal of probability the course which the law in this Presidency is likely to take ultimately in settling the tribunal before which boundary disputes are to be taken for adjudication. In an early stage of progress such disputes lead to frequent and violent affrays. They require prompt decision. Local knowledge is essential to a just determination of them; and the means of placing such knowledge at the disposal of a distant court are but imperfectly developed. The revenue dependent on the cultivation of the land suffers by any insecurity of tenure. These considerations seem to furnish a reason for the endeavours, to which our Government has been almost unconsciously prompted to make the Revenue officers' voice decisive of boundary disputes, while the new conditions introduced by advancing civilization make such a method of adjudication harmonize less and less with the general working of the judicial system.

Under the Hindu system boundary disputes seem to have been regarded by the authors of the Institutes of Manu (VIII. 246 S. B.) and Yajnavalkya (II. 150) as embracing cases of encroachment Elaborate rules are laid down for demarcating villages and establishing permanent indications of their proper limits, some of which handed down by tradition are embodied in the Bombay Survey Rules, and in Act I. of 1865. The patel was in later times bound to bring about an understanding, if possible, between contending neighbours (Regulation I. section 67 of 1808) and the superintendence of the higher Revenue officers extended to this as well as to other duties. These powers of adjustment probably received a very liberal interpretation, which indeed was quite in accordance with the ideas of the people. In 1827 Regulation XVII expressly gave the cognizance of boundary disputes in the first instance to the Collector (Sec. 31, Article 5). Regulation VI. of 1830 enabled him to transfer the investigation of such suits to his assistants. Act XVI. of 1838, while handing over a portion of his jurisdiction to the ordinary courts, expressly reserved his powers in boundary cases. But in none of these enactments is any definition of what is a "boundary dispute" to be found. It may be gathered, from the separate provisions made in the first and last of them, that a boundary dispute was regarded by the legislature as something distinct from a suit for possession, but how the distinction for practical purposes was to be drawn was not laid down. This was left for the courts to do, and the late Sudder Adawlut framed the jurisdiction of the Collector. In the case of *Antajee Krishna vs. Sono Sadashew* (1. Morris, 155) a claim apparently by two khotes to land, as being included properly within the boundaries of their village but encroached on under pretence of its belonging to the neighbouring village was held to have been rightly disposed of by the Collector as a boundary dispute. Another case at (II. Morris, p. 157) of the same nature was disposed of in the same way on the ground that it involved a boundary dispute cognizable by the Revenue Court. The same principle seems to have guided the decision at Bombay H. C. R., IV, A. C. J., 167, where also there was a mixed case of possession and disputed boundary. It may be gathered from these decisions that where a contention could be broadly described as a boundary dispute the late Sudder Court, and, following it, the High Court were prepared to support the Collector's jurisdiction, though a question of the right to possession itself cognizable by the ordinary Courts, incidentally arose in it.

As the operations of the Revenue Survey spread over the presidency, the officers of that department disposed (perhaps at first, without any strictly legal authority), of innumerable petty boundary disputes, and the rules under which they proceeded received definition and legislative sanction in Bombay Act I of 1865. By this act the powers of the survey officer are strictly limited to the time of the survey and assessment and to operations connected therewith (sections 8, 11, 13.) For such purposes he may settle a boundary, if disputed, "according to the village records or, failing these, according to occupation as ascertained from the village officers, the village elders of adjoining lands or other evidence," Section 14 clause 2. An appeal (section 14, clause 3) to the superior officer is allowed (section 9,) it made within six months, and the Superintendent of Survey may alter the boundaries for 12 months after the introduction of the Survey,—clause 4. From that time forth he is *functus officio*, and even the charge of the boundary marks, as an executive duty, devolves (section 46,) on the Collector. The proviso for section 14 of the Survey Act is important. By it "the determination of any boundary under this section shall not debar any one claiming any legal right in the land from any legal remedy he would otherwise have had in dispossession." It follows that the settlement of a boundary dispute under this section was not intended to have that conclusive effect as to an incidental question of possession (as distinguished from a question of title) which had been assigned by the Sudder Court to a Collector's decision under Act XVI. of 1838 and Regulation XVII. of 1827. For the disposal of such questions so far as they related to mere possession, a substantially new tribunal, the Mamlutdar's Court, had been created by Bombay Act V. of 1864. A decision of that Court, or of the Collector's Court under the Regulation, and Act XVI. of 1838, might, as against his neighbour, determine a r ot's actual holding by a boundary different from that laid down for revenue purposes by the survey officers, though the two were intended to coincide,* and would in general be made to coincide by a fresh adjustment of the survey boundary under the 4th clause of section 14, Bombay Act I. of 1865. The term "boundary dispute" had thus for the purposes of Bombay Act I. of 1865 assumed a much narrower sense than before. Its settlement could no longer dispose of a question of possession, but was rather made dependent on the adjudication of the latter. This was as to such disputes arising in the progress of a survey. For disputes arising before the commencement of a survey, or more than a twelve month after its completion, the Act makes absolutely no express provision. The Collector's powers under Regulation XVII of 1827 and Act XVI of 1838 still subsisted; and these, it is probable, were thought sufficient for the disposal of any cases that were likely to arise. Accepted in the latitude given to them by the Sudder Adawlut, they undoubtedly were so. Then, however, came Bombay Act II of 1865. By this the enactments giving the Collector jurisdiction in boundary cases were wholly repealed. At the same time such cases as we have seen were excepted from the enlarged jurisdiction conferred on the ordinary civil courts, and to supply the extinguished jurisdictions no other provision is made than that all boundary disputes shall be dealt with in accordance with the provisions of Bombay Act I. of 1865. As to the boundary disputes before a survey, that Act makes no provisions as to disputes in the course of a survey, its provisions have been considered. In the case before us the survey was complete, and is admitted, several years ago. It is under section 3 of the Survey Act "in force subject to the provisions of this Act;" but amongst those provisions there is not one for the judicial disposal in a case like the present of a question of disputed boundary. The only section which really bears on the subject is section 46, under which, and under Act III. to 1846 of the Government of India, the Collector has power to enforce the maintenance and repair of boundary marks. We must not suppose that by boundary disputes in Act II. of 1866 the legislature intended a class of contentions for which absolutely no provision is made in the Act to which it refers for their settlement. We must rather reduce the sense of this vague and fluctuating phrase within such limits that the two Acts may be consistent, and as far as possible co-operative. There may be complaint by A that B has damaged or deranged the boundary marks fixed by the survey officer.* B denying this statement, a contention arises which may properly be termed a boundary dispute It is one which the Collector can dispose of in the exercise of his powers as an executive officer under sections 46 and 12 of the Survey Act by enforcing the replacement or repair of the marks. "Boundary dispute" is thus reduced to a contention as to where the boundary had been fixed. Its determination may afford valuable evidence for a Civil Court, but of itself confers or withdraws no right of possession. On the other hand, though a Civil Court may have determined that a certain strip of ground is the property of A as against B, the Collector may insist that the survey boundary shall be maintained so as to sever such ground from the remainder of A's holding, and compel him to settle for its revenue, if at all, through B. This is certainly a narrow sense of the words "boundary dispute"; but it is an intelligible one; and as it is the only one accordant with the remedy provided, it is the sense in which we must accept those words. Taking the words thus, the Collector still has a beneficial and independent function to perform, but his orders establish no right which can clash with the decision of a Civil Court on a claim for possession or of title. Any one who wishes a boundary line or mark to be restored must apply to the Collector; he who desires to recover land usurped by his neighbour must file a plaint in Court, which in the case of a claim for mere possession, according to the ruling in *reporte* Nagore (3, B. H. C. R., A. C. J., 108), may be either the Mamlutdar's or the ordinary Civil Court. This view of the question is consistent with that taken by the Court in a case already referred to, Bapuji Dattaram v. Raghunath Vithal (B. H. C. R., VI, A. C. J., 72.) There the Chief Justice said, "the question is whether there is any encroachment, for if so, the Civil Courts have jurisdiction;" and it seems clear that, dealing with such a case as a boundary dispute, the Collector can no longer give any remedy beyond an order that certain stones shall be set up in certain places or certain mounds repaired. In the case before us the plaintiff sought both a restoration of boundary marks and a restitution of land. The former complaint was one for the disposal of the Collector as a boundary dispute in which he is interested for the Government, and which he has authority and special means to deal with; the latter is a suit for ejectment within the cognizance of the Civil Court. The Civil Court therefore must determine whether or not the plaintiff is entitled to recover the land alleged to have been encroached upon by the defendant, although that Court cannot finally decide the contention as to the proper place of the boundary marks, and although what that place is may be an incidental point, which it is important that the Court should consider. The Court accordingly reverses the decree of the Assistant Judge and remands the cause for retrial on the merits. Costs to abide the final decision.

* Survey Rule 22.

DEDICATION OF A DHURMSALLA TO CHARITY.

At the High Court on Tuesday last, the Hon. Sir Charles Sargent gave judgment in a case of great interest to the Hindoo community, namely, the case of Vizbhoocundass Hurribhoy v. Crustnarao Wassoodew. The plaintiff sought to recover possession of mortgaged premises, namely, a dhurmsalla situated at Breach Candy, known as Wittoba Canojee's Dhurmsalla, under a covenant contained in a mortgage-indenture dated the 7th January 1867, executed to him by the defendant Crustnarao Wassoodew. Mr. Anstey and Mr. Latham, instructed by Messrs. Rimington, Hore, and Langley, appeared for the plaintiff. Mr. Marriott and Mr. Farran, instructed by Messrs. Manisty and Fletcher, appeared for the defendant at the hearing of the suit.

The facts of the plaintiff's case, as stated in the plaint, are these. In November 1866, he contracted to sell to the defendant a certain hill called "Arna Hill" for Rs. 1,60,000, and the contract was reduced to writing on the 5th November 1866. By the terms thereof, Rs. 35,000 was to be paid as earnest money, and the balance was to be paid by instalments as specially stated in another agreement bearing the same date. The earnest money not being paid in cash at the time, the payment thereof was secured by the mortgage of three properties belonging to the defendant, namely, one property at Matoonga, another at Sion, the third being the dhurmsalla, the subject-matter of this action. It was also stipulated that, in case of default of payment of the earnest money or any of the instalments, the plaintiff was to sell "Arna Hill" in the first instance on defendant's account; and if there was any deficiency, then to sell the three other properties. The defendant was to execute a regular English mortgage. These two agreements were duly registered by defendant pursuant to the provisions of the Registration Act, and he likewise executed an English mortgage on the 7th January 1867. He, however, made default in the payment of the first and all the subsequent instalments; and the plaintiff, after due notice and after advertising the sale of "Arna Hill," caused it to be sold by public auction by Messrs. Crawford and Co.; and the proceeds of the sale, namely, Rs. 52,000, after deducting the necessary charges, were applied in satisfaction of the amount due by defendant to him under the mortgage of the 7th January 1867. Two of the properties mortgaged were next sold, namely, those at Matoongs and Sion for Rs. 14,200. The third, the dhurmsalla, was also sold, but the sale could not be carried out. As the mortgage was specially registered according to the provisions of the Registration Act, a judgment for four instalments and interest, namely, Rs. 63,000, was entered up by the plaintiff against the defendant Crustnarao, who was arrested under a warrant issued in execution thereof and was imprisoned. After remaining in jail seven or eight months, Crustnarao applied for the benefit of the Insolvent Act. In October 1868, after obtaining a protection order, he got the hearing of his petition postponed until after the decision of this suit, on the grounds that the plaintiff had wrongfully sold the three properties, that the sale of "Arna Hill" was effected by the plaintiff by misrepresentation and fraud, and that he was seeking to set aside the mortgage of the 7th January 1867 on other grounds also. He, however, never attempted to set aside the mortgage, and the plaintiff was obliged to institute this suit to recover possession of the dhurmsalla which the defendant Crustnarao, his mother Luxmeebaee, and his brother Luxmon Anundrao, were said to be forcibly and unlawfully retaining. "Arna Hill" was sold by auction on defendant's account for Rs. 52,000, the property at Sion was sold for Rs. 6,200, and that at Matoonga for Rs. 8,000, all of which were purchased by Mr. Keswjee Naik. The conveyances to him had been completed, but the defendant Crustnarao, it was alleged, did not allow the purchaser to have quiet possession, but raised several disputes with regard to the Matoonga and Sion properties and dragged Mr. Kesewjee Naik into the Mazagon Police Court. The dhurmsalla was also sold, but in consequence of handbills and notices issued by Crustnarao, the purchase had not yet been completed; neither the plaintiff was, therefore, obliged to bring the present action to recover possession of it.

The defendant had put in a statement in his defence, alleging that the dhurmsalla in question was the property of Wittoba Canojee, deceased, who, in 1808, dedicated it to perpetuity as a place of worship, occasion, to public charity and attached it to the temple of Marootee as an adjunct thereof. He also alleged that, as the legal representatives of Wittoba Canojee, he, his mother, and his brother were the proper guardians of the dhurmsalla; but that they had no title or interest therein, nor the right to mortgage or deal with it in any way, and that the mortgage of the 7th January 1867 was, therefore, void and inoperative so far as it related to the dhurmsalla. It was further alleged that the plaintiff had full notice of these facts at or before the execution of the mortgage by Crustnarao, who, it was said, was induced to enter into a contract for the purchase of "Arna Hill" by the misrepresentation of the plaintiff that the property belonged to him, whereas it appeared by a certain declaration of trust, made by the plaintiff, that he is entitled to a portion of it only. And lastly, it was alleged that plaintiff had sold "Arna Hill" and one of the mortgaged properties at grossly inadequate prices.

In the first instance, the suit was brought against defendant, his mother, and another, but plaintiff withdrew the action and instituted the present action against Crustnarao alone. Luxmeebaee was afterwards joined as defendant. The written statement was to the same effect as given above. As regarded one of the issues in the case, namely, that the dhurmsalla was devoted to charitable purposes, it was contended for the plaintiff that no mention to that effect was made in the will of Wittoba Canojee or of Wassoodew Wittojee; that the decree of Sir Erskine Perry, made in 1853, in Crustnarao Wassoodew v. Raghoonath Hurrichundjee and others, clearly stated that, among other properties, this dhurmsalla belonged to defendant Crustnarao; but that it was nowhere stated that it was attached to the temple of Marootee or given up for charity. It was true that there was a temple of Marootee close by it, still there was of no avail to say that the dhurmsalla was dedicated to the temple, as it was never considered to form a portion of the temple. Besides, such dhurmsallas at Breach Candy are saleable properties, several of which had been sold from time to time; and lastly, had the property been devoted to charity, it would have been so stated in the will of Wassoodew Wittojee, defendant's father, wherein there was a mention of another property given up for charity.

Sir Charles Sargent, in giving judgment, stated the terms of the will relied on in the case and the circumstances of the former litigation. It was contended for the defendant that Wittoba Canoba had dedicated the property in perpetuity to charitable purposes, and that the mortgage was wholly void. For the plaintiff, it was argued that Sir Erskine Perry's decree of 1852 had concluded the question. The question, his Lordship was of opinion, was not, however, heard and determined in that suit. It was contended that the Hindoo law requires some public act of dedication, and that, in this instance, the dedication was insufficient. In this case there was no evidence of any ceremony relating to dedication having been performed. There was the evidence of one witness, to the effect that, five years later, the dhurmsalla was included in the dedication of the temple, which then took place. That evidence was entirely unreliable as proof of the dedication of the dhurmsalla to the goddess or idol. As to the contention about user, his Lordship thought that the inference, if any, from user, was rebutted from the manner in which Wittoba regarded the matter during his lifetime. He treated the dhurmsalla as part of his estate, including it in his books, from which the temple was excluded. His Lordship referred also to Wittoba's will and to the mode in which the dhurmsalla and the temple were treated by that will. The conclusion his Lordship came to was that there was no dedication proved, nor any intention on Wittoba's part to denude himself of the property. This was sufficient for the case; but then as to the matter of user, the case in vol. I. Bombay High Court Reports, page 75, was binding on the Court. The Court could not accept the dedication unless the dhurmsalla—which word has acquired a fixed, restricted, and definite meaning as charitable—was used as such. The evidence was wholly against this supposition. And the Court could not accept the dedication unless there be some evidence to show that Wittoba intended it for specific purposes which would fall within the definitions in the Statute of Elizabeth; and did so expressly. There was no evidence establishing this; and, therefore, on this point, his Lordship said he was concluded by authority. As to costs, it was remarked that any attempt to separate the defendants must fail. His Lordship gave judgment for the plaintiff, with costs and an order for speedy execution. Possession was to be given up by Monday the 4th inst.

THE ACTION OF LIBEL AGAINST THE "GUJERAT MITRA."

At a sitting of the High Court, Appellate Side, on Thursday, the following petition on behalf of the editor and publisher of the *Gujerat Mitra* was presented to the Hon. Mr. Justice Melvill and the Hon. Mr. Justice Kemball. Messrs. Shantaram Narayen, Nanabhai Haridas, and Nagimdas Tooloedas, appeared on behalf of the petitioner :—

The humble Petition of Kikabhai Purbhoodas, inhabitant of Surat, now in Bombay, publisher of a weekly newspaper called the *Gujerat Mitra*, printed and published at Surat.

Most humbly and Respectfully sheweth,—That your Lordships' petitioner is charged with defamation under the Indian Penal Code by one Dhunjeshaw Dadabhai, an inspector of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Police, before J. G. Wilson, Esq., magistrate full-power, Broach district, in respect of an article that appeared in the said *Gujerat Mitra* in its issue of the 1st October, headed, "The Railway Police," in which some strictures are made on the conduct of the railway police.

That the inquiry into the said charge of defamation was commenced at Sookhalteerath, in the Broach district, on the 27th November 1871, and it was continued at Broach on the 28th November 1871; and that the further investigation of the matter is to take place at Gamboseeor on the 4th December 1871.

That at the commencement of the said inquiry the vakeel of your Lordships' petitioner urged the following preliminary objections, all of which were overruled by the said magistrate full-power :—(1.) That the Court had no jurisdiction under section 26 of the Criminal Procedure Code; (2.) That even if the Court have jurisdiction under section 27 of the Criminal Procedure Code, the discretion mentioned in a note to section 27 Criminal Procedure Code, Princep's Edition, should be exercised in this case, as it will cause great inconvenience to accused and his witnesses, and expense to the State to come to Broach to give evidence; (3.) That the Court should kindly postpone this case until Her Majesty's High Court be applied to on the first point; (4.) That the complainant has no *locus standi*, as the alleged defamatory article makes certain strictures on the conduct of the police sepoys only, and does not in the remotest degree cast any reflection on the conduct of an high officer like the said complainant; (5.) That your Lordships' petitioner most humbly and respectfully prays that your Lordships will be pleased to consider the first and fourth objections and pass such order as to your Lordships may appear just and proper; (6.) That your Lordships' petitioner further prays that in virtue of the powers given to this hon'ble Court by section 35 of the Criminal Procedure Code, your Lordships will be graciously pleased to transfer this case from the Court of the said full-power magistrate to that of any other full-power magistrate, whose Court may be stationed at Surat, for the following reasons :—

(1.) That your Lordships' petitioner's press at which the newspaper aforesaid is printed is established at Surat; (2.) That the said newspaper is published at Surat; (3.) That many of the witnesses of your Lordships' petitioner and the writer of the said article reside at Surat; and that almost the whole of the information on which the article in question is based is contained in records at Surat; (4.) That your Lordships' petitioner is the editor as well as the publisher of the said newspaper; (5.) That Mr. Wilson, the said full-power magistrate, is also a District Deputy Collector, whose camp is migratory, and therefore would cause difficult, if not impossible, for your Lordships' petitioner to get the assistance of a competent counsel, and he will therefore be much prejudiced in his defence; (6.) That your Lordships' petitioner will find it extremely difficult, if not impossible, to write, print, and publish his newspaper while engaged in his defence before the said magistrate; (7.) That your Lordships' petitioner will in general be considerably prejudiced in his defence in this way.

For these reasons your Lordships' petitioner most humbly and respectfully prays that the first and fourth objections urged before the said magistrate be considered by your Lordships; and that if it appears to your Lordships not proper to go into them at this stage of the cause, your Lordships will be graciously pleased to exercise the powers given to this hon'ble Court by section 35 of the Criminal Procedure Code, and order the transfer of the said case to Surat as prayed for, as the said order will greatly promote the ends of justice, and save great deal of inconvenience to parties and witnesses, and it will also save much expense to the State.

The High Court ordered that the case be transferred under section 35 of the Criminal Procedure Code to Mr. Jugjeevandas Khooshaldas, full-power magistrate of Surat.

INDIAN ITEMS.

The body of Sergeant Upton was found on Friday buried deep under the ruins of the laboratory, in the Agra Fort.

Deaths from Jackal Bites.—The inhabitants of Connaghur seem to be suffering very much from the ravages of jackals, which abound there at this time of the year. Some time back three men were bitten by jackals, all of whom died from the effects of the bites. Shortly after words a woman was bitten, who also died. On Thursday last a man was severely bitten, and lies in a very precarious state.—*Englishman*, Dec. 2.

Railway Bridge over the Vigay.—The local Government have approved of the proposal of the Chief Engineer, Mr. Logan, endorsed by Major R. L. Pendergast, R.E., acting Consulting Engineer for Railways, to erect a level crossing over the line, near the site selected for the Vigay bridge, in order to accommodate processions from the Madura temple. It is understood that this arrangement meets the wishes of the Hindoo community.—*Madras Mail*.

Calcutta Assemblies.—We (*Englishman*) are requested to call attention to an advertisement in another column regarding assemblies at the Town Hall. They are, it will be seen, to be under distinguished patronage, Lady Mayo, who has kindly consented to be lady patroness, being supported by many influential members of society. We are glad to see these dances, which last year were discontinued, again revived. We look upon dancing with favour, and we have every hope that the Assemblies may be successful.

VIZIANAGRAM RACES, 1871.

Second Day, Thursday, 5th November.

THE ANTHONOMER'S PURSE—1 mile.

	st. lb.		
H. H. The

SUPPLEMENT TO

The Bombay Gazette.

BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1871.

THE LOOSHAI EXPEDITION.

LEFT COLUMN.

CACHAR, 24TH NOVEMBER.

A MOVE at last! The 44th Native Infantry have managed to effect a start towards Mynadhur, and are to be employed on the road between it and this place. The first intention was to reach Mynadhur by a short cut across the Boobun range; but Colonel Roberts, V. C., accompanied by Colonel Nuttall of the 44th, rode out to examine the road, and he reports it utterly impracticable for troops. The 44th will have some trouble to make a good road, as the *khalls* are all unbridged, and a practicable passage or rough causeway must be thrown across for the passage of the gun elephants. The 44th were inspected before their departure by the General, who made a critical examination of their kits to see that the regulated amount of baggage, viz., 20 seers for officers and 6 for the men, is not exceeded. The forty pounds' order has caused much tribulation and racking of brains. This amount is to include cooking utensils, which each officer must carry for himself; and wonderful are the appliances which are to do duty as kettles, tea cups, fry-pans, &c., all in one. Soap, hair-brushes, pens, and Tarpr, are all voted luxuries; but a tooth-brush is recognized more or less as a necessity. One towel, a serge suit, a canvas suit, two blankets, and a waterproof sheet, a mug, plate, knives and fork, are about the extent of our household goods which are to go on into the heart of the Looshai country; but most of us own a pack pony who will be very useful in carrying any little odds and ends which the fancy or tastes of his owner may prompt. I am afraid we shall not be able to count on this resource very long, as dire reports come in of the nature of the country beyond. Both fighting men and camp followers have been liberally treated by the Government in the matter of clothing supplied gratuitously—a pair of ammunition boots, a waterproof sheet, and a pair of leggings to each soldier; a warm blanket, a pair of shoes, and leggings to each camp follower. In addition, the latter have been armed with a *dao*, or broad-bladed knife; and they present a most martial and brilliant appearance parading in rear of their regiments, clad in a jumper of grey blanket and a pair of canary-coloured *puttees*, and flourishing their *daos* with an air of defiance which bodes ill for Sukpilal or any savage who may fall in their way. The bulk of the coolies at present in Cachar are Hindustanis and Punjabis; and although there are some stout fellows amongst them, I much fear that many of them will break down when the strain comes. Every man is expected to carry forty pounds, besides his own traps; and the style in which they staggered under their loads even on a good road does not augur well for the time when they will be a second and much worse mountain track over broken bamboo stumps, and infested with leeches, ticks, and other jungle pests. They seem to have been got together in a great hurry, and report has it that in high quarters there was a grand fight over the organization and constitution of the Coolie corps, which at last got up first under the auspices of the Bengal Government and officered separately; but the greater part have been made over to the Commissariat Department. There is still another body of coolies expected; they are under the command of Captain Bindyat Alla, who has recruited the corps from the neighbourhood of Darjeeling. They are all hill-men, and they march down through the plains of Cooch Behar; and subsequent confinement on board the decks of crowded river transport seems to have operated fearfully on them, as cholera broke out on board, and, aided by their naturally filthy habits, soon counted its victims by scores. The survivors have been landed at Chattack, where they are now in camp, and a medical officer has been detached from the 42nd Regiment, to give aid to them. It has also been necessary to send a military officer and a guard, as the coolies are quite demoralized by fright, and are in a most insubordinate state. From all accounts the coolies appear to have been huddled on board flats quite inadequate in accommodation to the numbers thrust on to their decks; and with the exception of some native doctors, whose sole knowledge of medicine was confined to a superficial acquaintance with the Latin names of a few drugs, there was no medical aid available. The first batches of coolies under Major Moore and Captain Branson escaped with scarcely a single casualty, owing to the admirable precautions taken by those officers on their route up.

The 44th had hardly got out of the station on Tuesday morning last, when the 42nd marched in under Colonel Gastrell. The latter regiment consists of Sikhs and Goorkhas with a sprinkling of Hindustanis and *Jowahs*—a warlike tribe who inhabit the lower ranges of hills in the Goalpara district of Assam, and who much resemble the Nepaulese in general appearance and manners. The regiment, though dusty and considerably knocked about, looked well and fit for service. On arriving at Cachar they were at once marched into tne tents just vacated by the 44th. The whole of the troops intended for this column are now in the Cachar district, with the exception of one wing of the 22nd, who are still on their way up. The half battery with a detachment of Sappers and Miners came in by boats on the 18th instant. The former are encamped on the *Maidan*, but the latter have made a start for Mynadhur, where their services are urgently required in the construction of roads and spar bridges. The Sappers are being conveyed by water to Mynadhur, but they have had great trouble in keeping their boatmen together. The Ducca and Sylhet *manjis* have the greatest horror of being employed for military purposes, and have no hesitation in knocking a big hole in the bottom of their boats, and making a bolt for their homes. They have vivid recollections of former expeditions, when they were forcibly dragged away from their villages to work hard night and day with little or no prospect of remuneration. On this occasion they managed to elude the vigilance of the Sappers, and bolted off to the bazaar pursued by the men of the company. As it was getting late, the officer in command determined to start at all risks, and set his bugler to work vigorously to recall the truants. The ruse was soon started by the notes of the Assembly, followed by the Double ringing clearly through the evening air. By one false note the bugler converted his regimental call into something like that used by the 44th, and the officers of that regiment, who were just sitting down to dinner, started up at once under the impression that they had broken out in their camp. They soon detected their mistake and returned in no very good humour; their only consolation is that they are a very vigilant set, but they haven't much ear for music.

The General and his staff started yesterday morning. Before their departure they were photographed in all the glories of spiked helmets and brass bands, but now all these brave adornments have been ruthlessly packed away until their return, and Spartan simplicity is the order of the day. A neat costume of Norfolk jacket and knickerbockers made of brown canvas, with yellow leather seams and innumerable pockets, the whole encircled by a plain brown belt stuck full of pistols and daggers, is now the correct thing; it is chaste in the extreme, and combines in one garment a little of Fra Diavolo with a strong touch of the coalheaver. Add to this a close-cropped head and a stubbly chin, and there stands the typical officer of the Looshai Field Force.

The Artillery are still in Cachar, and likely to remain there for a few days more. They are hard at work getting into shape, as men, elephants, and equipment are alike new to one another. The steel guns excite the admiration of every one, mingled with a little surprise at their being so small; but the elephants are the great attraction. It is quite absurd to watch the abject terror evinced by the huge animals when the gunners attempt to equip them in their unwonted trappings, and the awkward attempts they make to avoid the indignity of throat-brails and cruppers, whilst they accurately scream with mingled rage and alarm; but by *tamasha* will be to witness their behaviour when the first round is fired, as a few blank cartridges are being made up for their special edification. The gunners are a splendid body of men; they are all Sikhs, and their scant numbers have been eked out by a contingent of their countrymen from the 22nd and 42nd Regiments, who are hard at work mastering gun drill and the other mysteries of an artilleryman's trade. At present the battery presents rather a motley appearance, as the gunners are clad in blue, and the drafts from the 22nd and 42nd in scarlet and green tunics, respectively. We had rather a sensation in camp a day or two ago. A small escort of the Manipur army, under the command of a jemadar, gorgeously clad in velveteen and silver-mounted sword, came down to take charge of the five hundred muskets made over by the Government to the Rajah. They seemed delighted with their new weapons, as the only arms they have at present consist of antediluvian matchlocks, which require two men each to work them,—one man attends to the slinging part of the process whilst his comrade supplies the light. They have, however, this advantage over breech-loading small arms, viz, that there is very little chance of the men squandering their ammunition in recklessly rapid firing. The Manipuris were accompanied by a large party of Naga coolies, whose Mongolian countenances and savage finery of beads and bear's claw necklaces excited the utmost wonder amongst the Sikhs.

The zealous police officer mentioned in my last letter has arrived with a large fleet of small boats, or *dingees* as they are called in these parts. They will be of great use in navigating the upper waters of the Barak, as none but the tiniest craft can get over the rapids. We have been diminishing the size of our boats ever since we left Calcutta,—from steamers we have come down by slow degrees to canoes; as some one remarked the other day, we shall finish by sailing gaily into Lall Boorah's village in our *chillumchis*.

I must now conclude in order to catch the post. I hear there is to be a depot left behind in Cachar under command of an officer of the 42nd, and all surplus articles and spare hands are to be left behind, together with all camp followers and officers' servants in excess of the proportion laid down to accompany the force.—*Pioneer.*

We hear from Thaietmio, to the 17th November inst. that the heavy rains have somewhat delayed operations in the field, whether scientific or agricultural. Never since note was taken of the rise of the waters, have the rains been so heavy and so long. The Irrawady this year rose two feet above the highest recorded flood level, and some of its tributaries rose eighteen inches above that. It was as late as the eighth or tenth of November before the river fell to its usual height for the season. This unparalleled state of the water in the Irrawady can only be accounted for by unusually late rains somewhere towards its source.—*Englishman*, Nov. 30.

THE SAILORS' HOME.

OUR Sailors' Home is hardly entitled to be called by that name while liquors are allowed to be sold there without stint. The original intention of such institutions was to provide the sailor on shore in a foreign port, with something that should be worthy of the name of a home, where especially he would not encounter his great enemy, drink, and where everything would tend to confirm him in good resolutions and wean him from bad habits. Lately, the messman of the Sailors' Home in Bombay has been permitted to establish a bar upon the premises, where Jack is tempted at all hours by the offer of almost all sorts of intoxicating drinks. He finds his enemy enthroned in the one place where he might have hoped to be free from him. The effect is just what might have been apprehended; the demoralization of the men goes on apace; at all times there are men there the worse for liquor. The chief distinction between the Home and the low boarding-houses is gone. The messman gets Rs. 28 a month for the messing of each seaman, a sum that probably barely covers the cost; but as he is allowed to keep a bar upon the premises, and solicit Jack all day and night to drink by the ever-present temptation of spirits to his taste, he is able abundantly to compensate himself for the lack of profit on the messing. We protest with all our heart against the cruelty and treachery of such a system. The sailor on landing naturally supposes that the Home is a place where he will be safest from temptation; but he finds himself bound hand and foot and delivered over to his great enemy; the drain upon his pockets begins at once; it will not be long before his earnings have all been transferred to the grog-seller's till; when stripped of all, he is requested to leave the Home, and then, if he has no ship, he comes upon the bounty of the Government as a vagrant and is transferred to the vagrants' ward in the House of Correction. The Sailors' Home now presents a marked contrast with its former state under Mr. AYTON. We do not know that any blame attaches to the present Superintendent; the Committee have virtually tied his hands by giving the men these facilities for obtaining unlimited drink; the men that drink most are the best customers, and it would be incurious and something worse to turn a man out of the home for drunkenness after having tempted them to get drunk. We cannot believe that the Committee will persist in this system, when once their attention has been called to the evils that are springing from it.—*Bombay Guardian.*

THE SUSPENSION OF Mr. ROBERTS.

A LETTER to the following effect, signed by representatives of the Mercantile, Trading, Native and independent Justices of Calcutta, has been forwarded to the Chairman of the Calcutta Corporation:—

Calcutta, November 29, 1871.

Stuart S. Hogg, Esq., Chairman of the Justices of the Peace for the Town of Calcutta.

SIR,—It having come to our knowledge that the active part taken by Mr. J. B. Roberts as a member of the Municipal Corporation of Calcutta has rendered him liable in the judgment of His Honor the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal to official animadversion, we the undersigned request that in accordance with section XX. of Act No. VI. of 1863, B. C., you will call a special general meeting of the Justices for the purpose of considering the following resolution, or will enter the same in the list of business to be brought forward at the meeting of the Justices called for on the 11th proximo:—

"That in the opinion of the Justices, the services of Mr. J. B. Roberts since the formation of the Corporation have conduced largely to the public benefit and deserve the special thanks of the Justices and of the community of Calcutta, Native and European."

We are glad to see the Justices moving in this matter, and have little doubt but that the resolution will meet with the unanimous support of all who will attend the meeting, and can feel disposed at last to give a vote according to their convictions.

THE STORM-CAUGHT BODY GUARD.

THE following letter is from Lieutenant Walter Campbell, Commanding Detachment, Body Guard, to the Collector of Land Revenue, Cuddalore, dated Pallamcottah, 9th November 1871:—"I have the honour to report, for your information, that the detachment under my command was overtaken by a very violent storm or cyclone, at a place called Veerasholaveram in the Trichinopoly district on the night of the 6th and morning of the 7th instant, and consequently am unable to march for Cuddalorejupettah in your district till the morning of the 8th, on which date I was met on the march by a letter from the Revenue Inspector, telling me that Govindarajoopettah was unroofed and the tope of trees in which we were to have encamped for the most part blown down, and begging me to encamp in the village instead, which I accordingly did, arriving here about 11-30 A.M. on the 8th instant. The whole country is flooded and the destruction must be enormous. To give an idea of the violence of the storm I may mention that ten trees were blown down within fifty yards of my tent, and that all the tents of the detachment were blown down and two of them blown to pieces; carts were blown over, bullocks were unroofed; the hospital dhooly went flying across country till brought up by a hedge; I myself and the men, escaping from the wreck of the tents, were unable to stand for an instant against the wind, but were obliged to crawl along the ground to the nearest village. On the morning of the 8th, I found on the march, I counted 121 trees blown down in the avenue before I reached the first milestone from the camp, and the whole avenue was a perfect wreck. One stout tree, about a foot in diameter, was broken in half in the stem, and the whole of the upper part was standing up perpendicularly in the trunk in the air about 30 yards off. The whole country is flooded, and most of the roofs of houses have suffered. There is no communication with the country north of this, as the Vellaur river has burst its banks and made great breaches in the trunk road as it pours into the Veeranam tank. I went this morning to inspect the breaches and visited five or six of them, and heard from travellers that there were many more. I measured one of the biggest breaches, and found it about thirty yards broad and seven feet deep with mud bottom, and considerable current running. There is no chance of this road being open for some days; and, as I can hear of no boats or bridge by which I can circumvent the breach in the bank of the Vellaur river, I have determined to try and get round by Cuddalore. My route will be as per margin; but in the present state of the country it is not unlikely that I shall be delayed, especially during the first two marches. I am writing to the Sub-Magistrate at Mannargudly and to the Tahsildar at Chedambram, asking them to make arrangements at Lallpett and Chedambram, and I have asked the latter official to send on similar instructions to the other places. I propose to regain the road at Villiansoor after leaving Cuddalore. Trusting that you will send out the necessary instructions along the route."

Lallpet, 11th Nov.
Chedamram, 12th Nov.
Poodoo Chuttrum, 13th Nov.
Coleroon Bridge, 14th do.
Chuddalore, 15th do.

THE GOVERNOR OF PONDICHERRY.

THE cessation of the rain at Pondicherry, which had fallen almost continuously since the arrival of the new Governor on the 13th instant, enabled His Excellency, last Sunday, to go through several of the ceremonies, usual upon the arrival of a new head of the Colony. At 7 A.M., M. Faron headed a procession, from Government House, of the magistrates and Corps de Service, all in full uniform, who proceeded to the Church of Les Mission Etranger in Black Town accompanied by a band of music, playing martial airs, the road being decorated with the church, and strewn with leaves. The procession was received at the entrance by Bishop Laveaan, with mitre and crosier, all the resident missionaries behind him. The Bishop delivered a brief complimentary address to the Governor, and then led him up to his place in front of the altar. High Mass was then celebrated, the soldiers who were ranged in double column outside the church, on usual presenting arms at the word of command, during the elevation of the host. When the *Te Deum* was being sung, the congregation all rose, the bells were rung, and a salute was fired. The singular spectacle presented at this moment is not easy to describe. The central figure was the venerable Bishop, dimly seen amidst clouds of incense; the aisles to the right and left were densely packed with native female converts in bright cloths drawn lightly over their heads; but the body of the church offered the most motley sight. Fair ladies just arrived from France, officers fresh from the war, advocates, *Negociants*, English sight seers from Madras, and the topes of trees in which we were to have encamped for the most part blown down, and hugging the ground in the centre, a native crowd—in short a mixture of nationalities, colours and creeds, which it is a pity there was no artist present to represent on canvas. The service concluded at eight o'clock, and the Governor next paid a visit to the Colonial College, where an address was presented to him by one of the pupils. A little piece termed *La Chansonette de Sylvie*, was then played by some of the younger boys, followed by a distribution of medals. After his return to Government House, His Excellency gave an audience to the native employés, who were introduced by General Ferrier, which ended a hard morning's work for M. Faron. At the Head Stand, in the evening, there was a large attendance, in the hope that the new arrivals would be present, and people were not disappointed. At eight o'clock, the Governor, with a large party of ladies, came to the *Place Dupleix*, and mingled in the crowd who were listening to various quadrilles, valses, and galops in the clear moon light. When the music was over, the party adjourned to the pier, and if any of the less spectator had been present, he would have gone to bed with the reflection that the French method of spending Sunday evening in India is more rational than the Anglo-Indian way of going to sleep in a long armed chair in the verandah after a late dinner.—*Madras Mail.*

PROPOSAL TO ERECT A MONUMENTAL TABLET TO MAJOR WILLIAMS.

THE *Madras Times* of the 30th ult. contains the following sensible remarks:—"We see it stated that a subscription has been set on foot to erect a monumental tablet to the memory of the late Major Williams, and that the Municipal Commissioners of Trichinopoly have voted a hundred rupees from the public funds for the purpose. Now, we yield to none in willingness to take a charitable view of the conduct of a man who puts an end to his own life; but in the name of good taste and public morals we must protest against making a hero of such a one. No doubt Major Williams had in his life-time earned the good opinion of his fellow-townsmen, but it is impossible to avoid associating this movement to do him honour with the shocking manner of his death. Had he died in the ordinary course of nature the presumption is that no such movement would have been made; and to erect a monument because of the sensational manner of his death is to shed a halo of glory around an act that on every consideration of public good should be regarded only with horror. Many a mind trembling on the brink of suicidal mania has been saved by the knowledge that such an end is regarded as disgraceful; and those who do anything to glorify a man who has taken his own life seem to us to take upon themselves a very terrible responsibility. The kindest thing that can be done towards such an unfortunate man and his relatives is to let him sleep peacefully amid silent charity and sympathy." We should like to be enlightened as to who the parties are who have set on foot a subscription for such a purpose.

PROFESSOR BUSHELL AND A TRICKY "SUBJECT."

Indian Public Opinion of the 28th says:—"Last evening Professor Bushell gave his entertainment in the Lawrence Hall. It was announced as under the patronage of His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor and Mrs. Davies, and though they were not present as they intended, a party from Government House occupied the front seats. The audience was rather small. The first part of the entertainment consisted of a selection of amusing experiments in magnetism and electricity, as detailed in the programme, with a few tricks of legerdemain. The second part was devoted to an attempt to "electro-biologise" certain subjects taken from the audience. Nine individuals volunteered to be experimented on. They were seated on benches on the platform with their backs to the audience, and came up to certain points placed in their hands, which they were told to fix their attention upon. After a few minutes, Mr. Bushell made passes over their heads and bodies, and then proceeded to try whether any one was under the "influence." Five were dismissed as unimpressionable. Regarding the remaining we can only say that science might have been effected with them, for unfortunately for the operator and the audience, the first of the four, Mr. Le Breton of the Postal Department, pretended to be under the influence, and the Professor proceeded to experiment with him. He allowed him to be defied to open them, and to shut they remained accordingly, save when the Professor's back was turned, when they were employed in winking to the audience. Mr. Le Breton's hands were then clasped in front of him and he was told to try to open them. He twisted his face and wriggled his body as if trying very hard to unclasp his hands, but in the ordinary course of nature the presumption is that no such movement would have been made; and to erect a monument because of the sensational manner of his death is to shed a halo of glory around an act that on every consideration of public good should be regarded only with horror. Many a mind trembling on the brink of suicidal mania has been saved by the knowledge that such an end is regarded as disgraceful; and those who do anything to glorify a man who has taken his own life seem to us to take upon themselves a very terrible responsibility. The kindest thing that can be done towards such an unfortunate man and his relatives is to let him sleep peacefully amid silent charity and sympathy." We should like to be enlightened as to who the parties are who have set on foot a subscription for such a purpose.

CHINA AND JAPAN.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

(*Overland China Mail*, Nov. 15.)

SOME interest is gathering in Japan concerning the revision next year of the treaties between that country and foreign nations, and many concessions are expected, in view of the progressive spirit generally exhibited by the Government. It is asserted that Buddhism has been abolished as the national religion, and the monasteries are confiscated. The right to export native rice has been granted, and an active trade is expected. The Japanese Governor of Kanagawa has been elected a member of the Foreign Council. The loss of the native steamer *Sendai*, with $70,000, or more, of the new coins, has placed the Mint employés on over-time.

The all-absorbing political question in the north of China is the starvation caused by the floods. About 2,000,000 people are expected to suffer, and very inadequate means are taken by the Mandarins to alleviate the distress of the sufferers. No steps have yet been taken to stop the gaps in the river banks, except praying to snakes and other superstitious acts. The Governor-General (Le hung-chaug) is looking after himself and his family.—The Boreslis has picked up the crew of the Coryphœus, lost on her voyage from Woolow to Shanghai. They had been 28 days in a small boat.—The Missionary meetings have held several interesting meetings at Ningpo.—Rev. Mr. Burdon, of Peking, has replied to Mr. Wade's remarks on missionaries.

In Hongkong, opinion has been freely canvassed as to the advisability of granting certain powers by ordinance to the Hong-Kong Bar Company; and the Legislative Council, in Select Committee, have sat on the Bill. The result has not yet been made known.—The steamer Azof drifted on the rocks in Amoy Harbour on 1st inst., and is believed to be a total loss; most of the cargo and all lives saved.—The Vice-Admiralty Court is engaged on a collision case between Kau Sheong Tai junk and H.M.S. Ocean. It appears that the junk was heavily laden with valuable cargo, and the owner now claims £31,000 for junk and cargo from the impugnants. The evidence on both sides is very lengthy; that of the promovents simply proves collision and loss, while the impugnants' case alleges that the collision occurred through the unaccountable attempt of the junk to cross the Ocean's bows when within about 60 or 70 yards of the flagship.

MR. STEPHEN'S INDIAN EVIDENCE BILL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ASIATIC."

SIR,—The speech of Mr. Stephen, in laying before the Council his Indian Evidence Bill, appears to invite public discussion upon that measure. A few remarks from the point of view of an English barrister may therefore be deemed relevant.

The general aim of the bill seems directed towards expressing, in plain language and within a moderate compass, the principles which underlie the mass of detailed rules laid down by English courts of justice. Its authors appear to recognise the great value of the traditions and experience of the English courts, and have laboured to present to India, in apt and simple form, the most useful results of those tradition as tested by that experience. That such a gift will be a great boon for the administration of justice in India cannot be doubted. But there are certain provisions in the bill which seem to me from being in harmony with the general aim above mentioned, and which I cannot but think an excrescence, which, if allowed to remain, might tend to mar an otherwise admirable measure. I allude here to those sections of the bill which, I understand, have already called forth deprecatory comment from the bar in India. The sections are 140—148 and 158. The former sections attempt to control, by novel expedients, the discretion of counsel in cross-examination, and the last section empowers the judge to interfere at any time with questions *relevant* or *irrelevant*, and would, it appears, allow the judge practically to take the examination of witnesses out of the hands of the barrister or pleader, who would nominally conduct the case.

On these points I venture to suggest that, if English rules of evidence are thought good for the administration of justice in India, of still greater value, I believe, are those traditions and habits of English courts of justice which assign an independent sphere to the functions of the advocate, less than those of the judge, and which bound the discretion of the former, not by a statutory limit to be transgressed under penalty of committal for contempt, but by the moral standard of professional opinion and respect, and by the acknowledged sufficient authority of the judge to interpose to prevent an improper question, and to protect the witness where it is necessary to do so.

Those traditions and habits of our courts have, of late years, I understand, widely extended their influence in India, commencing from the centres of the presidency towns and gradually pervading the districts. Energetic men amongst the younger members of the bar learn the native languages with the view of practising in the subordinate courts. The substance of the rules in the older ones. This tendency, for the sake of further time the administration of justice, ought to be encouraged. But it might receive a so are check if rules were to become law, whereby an advocate dare not, without special instruction, impugn the character of a witness who has been, it may be, convicted of perjury or, with instructions, must use them at the peril to his client of an action for defamation; and whereby he may have the conduct of the trial taken out of his hands by a judge who must often, in country districts, be much his inferior in education and professional knowledge.

With these few suggestions, on a subject which is doubtless of the highest importance to the Indian community and the administration of justice, I beg to remain, Sir, yours faithfully.

A BARRISTER OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

Lincoln's Inn, November 4th, 1871.

MR. CAMPBELL ON EDUCATION THROUGH THE VERNACULARS.

ON Tuesday, the 7th instant, the foundation-stone of a new school, to be built at Mozufferpore, the capital of Tirhoot, was laid by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal. Under a large *shamiana*, close to the stone which was to be laid, and before an assemblage of probably thousands of people, Dr. Fallon and Moulvie Imdad Ally read, the one an English and the other an Urdu address, stating the objects and wishes of the Society, asking certain specific concessions from Government, and concluding by inviting the Lieutenant-Governor to lay the foundation-stone.

After the address had been read in both languages, the Lieutenant-Governor replied in English. He said that he had heard the address with much pleasure, and he assured the Society that he had the most earnest sympathy with its objects. The movement, which had re-united in the gathering and the address of that day, might be said to be a spontaneous movement and a popular movement. It had for its object the education and the elevation of the masses of the people, by making their own vernacular language the vehicle of their instruction. Any undertaking which attempted to improve and educate the masses, that is, the great majority of the people, always had, and would have, whether in Asia or in Europe, his warmest sympathy and his fullest support. He was glad also to recognize that one result of making vernaculars the vehicle of primary and middle class education would be to bring education home to a large, important, and influential section of the population, viz., the Mahomedans of India. This class of the people had, he feared, hitherto held, or been kept, as some people would think, by prejudice, more or less aloof from Government schools and colleges; they preferred to learn their own vernacular, and the old Eastern tongue which was the key to their religious books. He had been particularly glad to learn that in some of the schools under the Behar Society, one half, or nearly one-half, the scholars were Mahomedans. He (the Lieutenant-Governor) was fully in accord with the Behar Society in thinking that the vernacular language of the country was the best vehicle for the instruction of the lower and the middle classes up to a certain point. But though he was, and always had been, a friend to vernacular education, he must, in candour and in friendship to the Society, say that he did not feel able to share their views regarding the cultivation of the oriental classics, regarding the exclusive employment of those tongues in high education, and regarding the use of the vernacular language to convey instruction in Western science up to the highest standard. The Lieutenant-Governor said, the establishment of a vernacular college in the Punjab,—an institution which had his cordial good wishes; and in the North-Western Provinces, where all business was conducted in Hindustani, and where the English language had not yet been widely taught, it might be advisable to impart high education through the medium of the vernacular. But in Behar there were some differences. The great province of Behar was interlaced with a net-work for administrative purposes with Bengal, where the study of the English language had taken root very deeply, and had spread very widely. He would say, in all good-will and in all sympathy for the objects of the Society, that he did not think the study of the vernacular was to be taught in the schools of the Society he believed that it would be best, in the interests of science, of education, and of the scholars themselves, that such second language as was taught in the schools should be English, for the Arabic literature and for the Sanscrit language, which, if not the mother, was, at any rate, the elder sister of most European languages; he felt as fully as any one the beauty and the breadth of the Sanscrit language. But he (the Lieutenant-Governor) had always held the opinion that in England too much time was given to the education of boys in the classical language of Europe; and he would freely express what he felt as to the folly of the time formerly devoted by Europeans in India to the study of the Eastern classics, to the exclusion of the study of English or of the physical sciences. He yielded to no one in his sincere desire and anxiety that the study of Sanscrit as the public funds would permit. Lastly, as to some special arrangement whereby vernacular scholars might be made eligible for Government employment, he (the Lieutenant-Governor) was glad to say that there was a very great demand for Behar for which Hindustani-speaking and Hindustani-writing men were eligible, though they might not know English. He was glad to say that he had already seen several such officers, who, he learnt, discharge honourable and important duties with efficiency. The Secretary of the Society, Moulvie Imdad Ally, who had for some years filled the responsible post of subordinate Judge of Tirhoot, was himself a case in point. Still he (the Lieutenant-Governor) must say that the spirit in which the vernacular should be taught might seek high education than the study of any oriental classics; it certainly would be more interesting and more useful than the study of a language which would have to be so altered and changed before it could be used in any sense, if it were made the vehicle for teaching European knowledge and European science. It might perhaps be ungracious in him to criticize the flattering address which the Society's secretary, Babu Ishan Chunder Bose, had just been good enough to read; but he would ask leave to say that though he, the Lieutenant-Governor, had followed the address word by word and line by line, he had at first been unable to judge whether its language was Persian or Urdu. It was only by occasional Hindustani words, which appeared slipped in between the long Persian nouns and adjectives, that had enabled him to discover that the address was an Urdu address. He would, with the utmost respect to the Society, and to the Lieutenant-Governor to the place where the foundation stone was laid. After the stone had been laid, the Head-Master of the Society's chief school read a Persian address. The Lieutenant-Governor then said that he trusted the stone laid the day would be the foundation of a handsome school-building, which might last for generations; and that it would be the foundation of an educational organization which would in time spread its branches all over Behar. He concluded by asking those around him, of whatever creed they might be, to join him in the hope that God would grant success to the Muzaffarpore School and to the Society which had founded it.—*Pioneer.*

A BRAHMO BOARDING HOUSE.

THE project of a Brahmo boarding establishment, which we noticed a few weeks ago, has, we are glad to observe, excited some interest both in Calcutta and in the provinces. Nine ladies have already expressed a wish to join the female boarding school; nay some of them are anxious to see it opened at once, and even feel some degree of enthusiasm about it. The candidates for admission into the family boarding department are also said to be pretty numerous. A few provincial Brahmos have also intimated their wish to send their families to Calcutta that they may reap the benefits of the institution in common with their sisters in the city. All this is very encouraging, and indicates an appreciation of the utility of a boarding establishment based on Brahmic principles, which, we must confess, exceeds our warmest anticipations. We sincerely hope that the movement will not meet with a collapse after a few days' stir and excitement. We are told that the success of the scheme wholly depends upon the prospect of securing an adequate number of paying boarders, and there is no desire on the part of the projectors to venture upon an undertaking which, considering contingencies, is likely to prove financially a failure. It is therefore desirable that those who would join the proposed boarding house should at once put themselves in communication with the projectors, and assure them of their co-operation and support. If they are willing to cooperate there is no reason why the fulfilment of so excellent an idea should be delayed.—*Indian Mirror.*

COURT MARTIAL.

AT a District Court Martial, assembled at Meerut, on Friday, 10th ult., Hospital Apprentice John Edwin Mathwin, Subordinate Medical Department, and attached to the 4th Regiment of Hussars, was charged with conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, in having, at Meerut, on the 23rd October 1871, been drunk while on hospital duty.

The Court found the prisoner, guilty and sentenced him to be dismissed the service.

SIR C. DILKE ON THE COST OF ROYALTY.

ON Monday evening, Nov. 6, Sir Charles W. Dilke, M.P., addressed a very crowded public meeting, held in the Lecture-room in Newcastle-on-Tyne, on "Representation and Royalty." The meeting was largely composed of the working-classes, and there was great enthusiasm.

Sir Charles Dilke spoke at some length on the subject of representation, and of the inequality of the voting power in the House of Commons from the large cities and town of the kingdom as compared with the representation of the small boroughs. He then spoke of the cost of the Court and the responsibility of a Monarchy. With regard to the cost of Royalty, he said—We have first to deal with the sum of 372,000*l.* a year expended upon the privy purse and upon the household, to which 14*l.* 000*l.* a year Royal bounty and Royal alms, which amount are 13,000*l.* making up the sum to 385,000*l.* We next have 131,000*l.* of annuities of a similar kind to that which we lately had to consider; the income of the Duchy of Lancaster, 22,000*l.*; that of Cornwall, 64,000*l.*; and the interest on lump sums, such as that given to Princess Louise, which have been paid to the various members of the family still living, about 10,000*l.*—making 621,000*l.* Steam packet service, tonight, 6,000*l.* Grants as were given by Prince Alfred in Australia and elsewhere, pensions to Royal servants, rangerships of parks not borne upon the Civil List, make 7,000*l.* more, and military and naval pay to various members of the family about 60,000*l.* More than 1,000,000*l.* sterling. The palaces, omitting Hampton Court, which is a public show place, are 47,000*l.* more. On Windsor-park there is a deficit in the Woods and Forest account, and that deficit of 12,000*l.* must represent a portion of the keepers, gardeners, and other royal servants employed in connection with the park. This makes 707,000*l.*, which is the end of the figures that are of a certain and very tangible character. Beyond this we have two large sums, which are so to one extent fairly to be charged, or it may mean more; but the statement with regard to home affairs is so much stronger that I prefer to dwell on that. I will repeat the words—"The whole internal administration of the country greatly depends upon the sign manual, and of our present Sovereign it may be said that her signature has never been placed to any public document of which she did not approve." Now what does this mean, if it be true, but personal Government? I cannot believe that it can be said with truth that the Queen here is Mr. Disraeli—a man, no doubt, of fine imagination, and who may perhaps unconsciously colour things in stating them—here is Mr. Disraeli, who has been Prime Minister, who is now Prime Minister, who can sometimes influence the Queen's sign manual, and that the Queen signs nothing she does not approve. What does the Emperor of Russia do more than that? (Applause.) What occurs that the Queen does not approve? You could ascertain if the country being under a Constitutional Monarchy, the Minister resigns, and that the Queen is forced by the Constitution to find a Minister who agrees with her before she can carry out her wishes. If the Queen were not backed up by the country she would be unable to do this, and that, therefore, no harm can be done. No doubt this is very true of all great matters, but how about small? When have we heard in modern times of Ministers resigning because of the interference of "Sovereign," to use Mr. Disraeli's favourite word, of a will adverse to his opinion? Never. Yet he tells us that the Queen never signs anything that she does not approve, and that nothing can be done without her signature. I believe the Minister give way when she does not approve; and are things left undone that would otherwise have been done, and things altered that are done, because of the personal will of the Monarch? (Hear, hear.) I think not. Constitutional native, that, whatever Minister is in office—Conservative, Whig, or Radical—the Queen's political conscience is of a character to approve of every thing that he does? (Hear, hear.) For the life of me, I cannot conceive what Mr. Disraeli means. (Laughter and applause.) If we adopt the latter alternative, it is one little flattering to the intelligence of the Sovereign whose character Mr. Disraeli has described; and if we adopt the former, I affirm that a view of Monarchy which it is impossible to distinguish it from the autocracy that all of us condemn. Let us consider, again, how greatly Mr. Disraeli's theory of our administrative system, if there are no scoops in it, encourages extravagance, waste of time and labour which arises from the circumstance that her Majesty, neglecting the palaces which are maintained for her at great cost, prefers to dwell at her private residences—Osborne and Balmoral. At one or other of these distant places a member of the Government has to be constantly in attendance, and thither every despatch, however pressing, must be sent. To return for a moment to the consideration of cost with which I began this speech, I have shown that it is enormous, and that the expenditure is chiefly not waste, but mischief. (Applause.) What are the two departments, for instance, over which we have not as yet succeeded in establishing a sound Parliamentary control? The Army forces and the Works and Buildings for another. In both of these cases the influence at work, which has hitherto proved too strong for the House of Commons, is that of the Court. In the latter instance we stand still and allow money to be squandered in waste at Windsor—(loud cheers)—and speeches in the face of the Minister's declaration of adherence to opinions which were obsolete in the times of the Stuarts. (Applause.) In the former case, as we have a Royal Duke, not necessarily the fittest man, at the head of it by right of birth, and the Prince of Wales, who would never be allowed a command in time of war, put to lead the cavalry division in the autumn Manœuvres—(laughter)—the robbing working officers of the position and of the training which they had a title to expect. ("Hear," and great applause.) Now, institutions are not good or bad in themselves, so much as good or bad when judged by their working, and we are told that a Limited Monarchy works well. I set aside, in this speech, the question of whether a Republic would work better; but I confess freely that I doubt whether, if the charges to which I have instanced are allowed to subsist, a Monarchy should not set its house in order. (Loud applause.) There is a wide-spread belief that a Republic here is only a matter of education and time. (Great Cheering.) It is said that some day a Commonwealth will be the Government when the intelligence and experience show that you cannot have a Republic without you possess at the same time the Republican virtues; but you answer—Have we not public spirit? Have we not the practice of self-government? Are we not gaining general education? (Applause.) Well, if you can show me a fair chance that a Republic here will be free from the political corruption that hangs about the Monarchy, I say, for my part—and I believe the middle classes in general will say the same—I am ready to go.

A petition in favour of a more equal distribu ion of representation was agreed to, and the meeting concluded with votes of thanks to Sir Charles Dilke and the chairman.—*Daily News.*

ARREST AND BANISHMENT OF TURKISH MINISTERS.

IT is stated by the *Levant Herald* that official circles in Constantinople were recently "electrified" by the news that Emin Bey, ex-first Secretary to the Sultan, Hussein Avni Pasha, late Minister of War, and Mahmoud Pasha, ex Minister of Police, had been suddenly arrested and shipped off in penal exile to a fortress in Cyprus. An inquiry recently instituted by the Grand Vizier into the administration of the Smaskerat and Zapteh under their late chiefs had revealed, it is stated, almost incredible abuses. A concurrent investigation into the affairs of the Palace quite as seriously compromised Emin Bey, and on the result of both inquiries being communicated to the Sultan on Wednesday, the 18th October, his Majesty summoned a special council of Ministers to decide on what should be done with the culprits. This was held late on Wednesday evening, when it was decided that all three should be exiled to a provincial fortress, Cyprus being at the same time selected as the place of *internement*. Accordingly orders for the arrest of the disgraced functionaries were issued on Thursday morning, and the Izzedin steamer was detailed to convey them to the island. Hussein Avni Pasha, however, had for some days past been suffering from a severe swelling of the face, and his medical attendants protested against his immediate removal. He has, therefore, been permitted to remain till the departure of the next steamer, but Emin and Hasin were at once despatched on board the Izzedin.

ONE of the reasons why the Mormon prophet found so many wives was, that, however old they were, his better halves were always spoken

THE TICHBORNE CASE.

The hearing of the case of "Tichborne v. Lushington" was resumed at 10 o'clock on the morning of 7th Nov. in the Middlesex Sessions-house, before Lord Chief Justice Bovill and a special jury. The small court in which the case was tried was filled before the appointed hour, but proper arrangements were taken to prevent overcrowding. A number of ladies were in the body of the court, and some occupied a seat on the bench. During the early part of the day the claimant sat by the side of his solicitors.

Mr. Serjeant Ballantine, Mr. Giffard, Q.C., Mr. Pollard, and Mr. W. B. Ross appeared for the plaintiff; the Attorney-General, Mr. Hawkins, Q.C, Sir G. Honyman, Q.C., Mr. Chapman Barber, and Mr. Bowen for the defence; Mr. Henry Matthews, Q.C, was for the Doughty trustees.

The eleven special jurymen who heard the evidence before the Long Vacation having answered to their names,

The Attorney-General (addressing the Lord Chief Justice) said he had received an intimation from his learned friend that the agreement come to, by which the parties had hitherto divided the expense of the shorthand notes between them, could not be continued as far as the other side were concerned. The defendants proposed, at their sole cost, to continue those notes, which were of great service in the trial of the cause; but a heavy additional charge would thereby be thrown upon them.

Mr. Serjeant Ballantine—The plain fact is that those whom I represent cannot afford any longer this very heavy expenditure. The shorthand notes alone cost each side £350 a week. In a protracted trial like this we find it necessary to limit the expenses, and the result will probably be that we shall abstain from calling many witnesses whom otherwise we should have examined, in order to bring the case to a conclusion as soon as possible.

After the examination of three witnesses, the evidence of whom contained nothing material beyond what we published in yesterday's *Gazette* from the *Pall Mall Budget*,

John Moore, formerly steward to Roger Tichborne, was recalled and examined by Mr. Giffard. He said—Since I last was examined I have not spoken to the claimant at all, and have not seen him except in the Court and the passages.

Have you now any doubt that he is your old master?—Not the least doubt whatever.

You described to us an accident which happened on board the Pauline with a fishhook. Do you remember any other accident of the same nature which happened on board, or another accident occurred with the fishhook and another from the wing of an albatross on deck. I was present when it occurred. We caught the albatross, and while it was flouncing about, I believe, Mr Tichborne was struck by the wing; he complained of the force of the blow; it reminded me of a goose which one struck me very hard on the leg with its wing. This occurred on the deck of the Pauline. My master varied very much in his statement as to the period he would be away. At one time he said 18 months; at another time 2½ years; and at another time he said, "It will be a long time before my friends see me again!" I remember a machine for the splicing of tar-cord on board the Pauline. I did not in the first instance remember the fact; it was recalled to my mind by the claimant. I believe I asked him what things he recollected on board. He said there are few things I do recollect; but one thing I remember—the tar cord machine. I said I did not remember it; then he described the motion, drew a rough sketch of it (which I have in my possession), and that, with his explanation, recalled it vividly to my mind. He also reminded me of a large cask on the right-hand side going into the cabin. He also mentioned the pigs which were running about the deck, a fact I had not remembered. I could not now depose positively that there were pigs; but there was a circumstance which leads me to believe there were, and we certainly had sheep. I remember his shooting at a bottle suspended from the yard-arm, and floating in the sea. He mentioned this fact first. When at Santiago Mr. Tichborne told me that he had been ill. The claimant has since described the illness by a sign, and I said at once, "That is quite enough; you need say nothing more." As a matter of fact I had paid his doctor's bill. In 1867 I was in communication with the persons instructed on behalf of the defendants. I gave the diary I kept to Mr. Collington, and I never received it back again.

The Lord Chief Justice—Have you any copy of that diary?—No, my Lord.

Of your knowledge has any copy been made?—I have made none, and believe there is no copy in existence.

Cross-examined by the Attorney-General—It was in the early part of 1867 that I parted with my diary. I permitted no one to make a copy of it. I have not seen it before the claimant was examined before Mr. Roupell, and have not seen the diary since.

The Lord Chief Justice—Did you show the diary to anybody else?—I do not believe I did, but cannot positively say.

Cross-examination continued—I read the diary thoroughly after hearing the report of Roger Tichborne coming home, and before I saw the claimant. It was a full diary, containing a few lines as to every day's transactions on board the ship. I know a man whose name I think is Hopkins, seen the diary on board the ship in which I came home, in 1861, but he has certainly not seen it since. I knew Roger Tichborne when a child, and remained with him during all his travels till he left me at Santiago. Before going to South America I made a little French, and also a little Spanish. I generally talked to Roger Tichborne in English, with an exception. I once talked to him in French at Upton, and he did not understand me. That was on account of my bad French. He spoke Spanish to me on board the Pauline. He knew very little, if any, Spanish when on board the Pauline. When I spoke Spanish he said, "I wish I could speak it as well as you." I never heard him converse in Spanish, and do not know from my own knowledge whether, when we parted on July 7, 1853, he knew anything of the language. I accompanied him from Southampton to Havre, thence to Valparaiso, and thence to Santiago. I did not go with him to Melipilla, though I knew that his going there. He went to Melipilla after he left Santiago on his first visit. [The Attorney-General here read a long letter written to Mr. Gosford by the witness while in South America, describing Mr. Tichborne's movements and the circumstances under which they had parted through witness's illness. The letter stated that Mr. Tichborne was unable to speak one word of Spanish; not even enough to say to a driver, "Go on!" Mr. Tichborne thought the cold of the Cordilleras would kill witness, and proposed to pay his expenses home. Witness wrote that he did not wish to force himself upon Mr. Tichborne, who was not, however, "a proper young gentleman to travel alone." Witness added that he left me at Santiago to go back for a time in Valparaiso.] This letter gave a true account of Mr. Tichborne's proceedings. Mr. Tichborne left me on the 7th of July. He engaged a Chilian servant in my place at the Hotel Inglez. I next saw him at Valparaiso, and settled with him. The last time I saw him was at Santiago in the latter end of December, 1853. He had then come, as I understood, straight from Valparaiso. He told me he had ridden 90 miles in ten hours, and he already looked "like the plate in Waterton's *Wanderings*." Those were the words I used in writing, referring to the frontispiece of that book. He left Santiago in a few days for the Cordilleras and the Pampas. I never saw him again, but saw a traveller who had met him on the Pampas. I never heard of the mule falling down the precipice till I came into the court. I went with Mr. Tichborne when he had his likeness taken. He did not say he wished it taken in case anything should befall him. I recollect a large dog, a mastiff, a tame savage, and another animal. [Letter read from witness to Mr. Gosford, dated Santiago, June 29, 1854, in which witness said he had asked Mr. Tichborne to lend him £40, and Mr. Tichborne replied that he hardly enough, and said he would be glad to lend him £100. This, however, he had not done, and witness wrote, "Mr. Tichborne has done me more harm than good." In this letter witness stated that he had paid Mr. Tichborne's doctor's bill, two ounces—over £6—and that the animals he left in his keeping, they were a great annoyance, and he proposed to sell them.] It was not he who had his likeness taken in case anything should befall him. It was I who had it taken. One was sent to Lady Doughty, the other was meant for Lady Doughty. I am sure I sent them, not he. Probably I should send a letter with them from Santiago through Valparaiso.

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[Letter read to Lady Doughty dated June 30, 1854, in which witness said Mr. Tichborne dressed as a sailor, and he had prevailed upon him to have his likeness taken, which witness sent home at Mr. Tichborne's request.]

The Lord Chief Justice—You have heard the letters in which you say that you sent home the likenesses at his request, and Mr. Tichborne speaks of them as "very fair likenesses," which he meant for his parents and Lady Doughty, do you still adhere to your version that Mr. Tichborne knew nothing of them, and that they were taken through a ruse?—I suppose the letters must be correct. I think I had better say that the letters are correct and that my statement was incorrect.

The Attorney-General—What you swore to then, you now say is incorrect?—What I said I said upon oath, believing it to be truth.

Can you have forgotten whether or no the portraits were taken, as you said, by a ruse, without Mr. Tichborne's seeing them or knowing of them, and without any request from him that they should be sent home?

The Lord Chief Justice—The witness has corrected himself on these points. It is of no use to recur to them over and over again.

The Attorney-General—I am sorry if I am thought to be wasting time, but this is one of the leading witnesses against us.

The Lord Chief Justice—I know how difficult it is to interfere with a cross-examination, and I am only led to do so from the frightful length to which the case is extending. A question once answered need not be repeated. Any comments upon the answer, or inference from it which you wish to convey to the jury, should be reserved for your speech.

Cross-examination continued—The receipt now produced (for the cost of setting in South America the leg of the dog Trencon) was never shown to the claimant before it was handed in by myself. I do not appear to have sent home the bill to Mr. Gosford. I cannot swear that this bill was originally in exactly the same state as it is now, but I have no knowledge whatever of any piece being torn off. I sent other bills to Mr. Gosford, but they were not attested by Captain Harris, Her Majesty's representative at Valparaiso. I sent home the doctor's bill for medical attendance on Mr. Tichborne. I think I never attempted to get the bills attested by Captain Harris. I might have mentioned the skinning of the albatross in my diary, but I did not mention the accident with the fishhook, as Mr. Tichborne enjoined me not to insert anything in it about himself. I did not obey him, however, to the fullest extent. I did not mention the fact that there were two accidents until the claimant mentioned the fact in court. I heard a portion of his examination at the Law Institution, when the albatross was mentioned, and an injury was spoken of. I did not at that time remember him receiving a blow in the eye from the albatross. I did not tell anybody that he had made a "hash" about the albatross, or anything to that effect, nor did I think so. I thought he had been speaking of something I knew nothing about. A few days before the trial commenced I made a statement to the claimant's solicitors. It was shown that Mr. Serjeant Ballantine in his opening statement referred to witness as thinking that the claimant had not given a correct account of the accident.] At that time the second accident had not come to my mind. I don't recollect whether I told the claimant's attorneys he had been incorrect in his account of the accident. The account he gave here was correct as far as I now remember.

The diary referred to was here produced. It contained an account of witness's voyage out to Valparaiso, and also of his voyage home, some additional leaves being inserted between those two accounts, and also at the end of the book.

Witness explained that as the book was falling to pieces he had it rebound at Edinburgh in 1867, and the additional leaves were then inserted, such leaves being numbered thereon. He had the book rebound on account of the excitement produced by the claimant's return. He was positive that the diary, before the leaves were inserted, contained no account of the accident. It appeared, however, on examination, that it contained a brief entry to the effect that on Sunday, the 15th of May, 1853, Roger Tichborne nearly lost an eye by an accident.

Cross-examination continued—I am surprised at the accident being mentioned in the original diary. The entry refers to the accident with the fishhook. When the claimant spoke at the Law Institution of an accident in pulling an albatross on deck, I thought he was referring to the fishhook accident, which was the only one I then remembered. If he was referring to the fishhook accident he certainly was not describing it correctly. One accident, occurred on deck and the other in the cabin or watercloset. The accident with the wing of the albatross did not occur to my mind until he mentioned in this court the occurrence of two accidents.

An entry on the additional leaves of the diary, written, as the witness stated in 1868, was then read. It gave a minute account of the second accident, and was to this effect:—On Whit Sunday, 1853, soon after breakfast, Roger Tichborne asked witness to teach the captain to skin birds. Witness objected, as he was in his Sunday dress, telling him that six days a week were enough to skin birds in. Roger said the captain had no other opportunity, and asked witness to prepare the apparatus. Witness did so, and ascended from a beam in the water-closet a cord, to which a fish-hook was attached, on which the birds were to be hung. The cord swung to and fro owing to the motion of the ship, and while Roger was stooping the hook caught his eyelid and went quite through it. This caused great consternation, and witness on being summoned flied off the hook and extricated his master, who kept to his bed for two or three days, and said he could not have believed such a trifling affair would have had such an effect on the nervous system. The wound soon healed, leaving a slight mark, and did not affect the sight. To the best of witness's recollection, it was on the right eye.

Cross-examination continued—I never, to my recollection, gave anybody a copy of my diary or the substance of it, except that I sent a copy of the first portion of it, extending to my arrival at Falmouth, to my father, and that copy is in my possession. I cannot say whether I sent a portion of it to Lady Tichborne or Lady Doughty, or to Mr Gosford. I was not sufficiently acquainted with Lady Tichborne to send it to her.

A paper headed "Continuation of extracts from journal," sent by witness to Mr. Gosford in 1853, was here produced. It contained no allusion to the accident. The witness was asked to compare this with the diary, and to say whether one was extracted from the other.

Witness—It is possible, and quite probable, that I wrote the paper from memory without referring to the diary. I think the paper which was written first was intended to be written with the most care. I may have used a wrong word in calling it "extracts." This diary is the only one I kept. I won't swear the extracts were written from memory. Until you produced the paper I had no idea I had ever made extracts from the diary. Part of the paper I may have written from memory, and part I may have copied from the book. I believe I wrote the paper from day to day, a bit at a time. I could not have written it all at once, as it would have taken me a week to write so much at a time. The entries in the book were made by me on the days mentioned, or within a day or two afterwards. The entries on the paper sent to Mr. Gosford were also written from day to day on board ship.

A letter addressed by the witness to Mr. Gosford, dated Valparaiso, June 30, 1853, was read. It contained this passage:—

"I send you by the steamer which will leave this to-morrow a sketch—and a very rough sketch—of a journal which you suggested I should make and send home by the first ship I met, or the first opportunity which presented itself . . . My extracts from the journal you will please hand to my father, and then send them to my brother James."

Witness—I made up no other journal or copy to the best of my recollection. I am pretty sure I wrote no other journal. I may have had memorandum books I may have memorandum books still in my possession referring to these transactions. I have no materials from which I could make up a journal. Such an idea never entered my head. The information is that I have two journals, but I have not. The extracts I sent to Mr. Gosford and those enclosed in my letter to him for my father were separate documents, but to the same effect. In 1867 I was in the service of Mr. Fletcher at Edinburgh; I then went into Mr. Talbot's family in Devonshire. Mr. Talbot is cousin to the Tichbornes. I left him in November, 1869, for reasons that he had better explain. He gave me a month's notice. He assigned no particular reason. He might have said I got drunk. I can't say whether he did or not. He did not discharge me, for he took me on a visit to Wardour Castle. I had some conversation at Mr. Talbot's with Mr. Fitzgerald, a connexion of his. I told him what was true to the best of my knowledge, and he took it down and I signed it.

The statement was read, and was substantially as follows:—"On Thursday, the 28th of March, 1867, witness went to Mr. Croydon with Samuel Geddes, for the purpose of seeing the claimant. Geddes had known Roger Tichborne in South America. They saw a person called by the footman "my lady," wife of Castro. She said Sir Roger would be home in half an hour, and then sent them on by Mr. Hopkins at another time 2½ years; and at another time he said, "It will be a long time before my friends see me again!" I remember a machine for the splicing of tar-cord on board the Pauline. I did not in the first instance remember the fact; it was recalled to my mind by the claimant. I believe I asked him what things he recollected on board. He said there are few things I do recollect; but one thing I remember—the tar cord machine. I said I did not remember it; then he described the motion, drew a rough sketch of it (which I have in my possession), and that, with his explanation, recalled it vividly to my mind. He also reminded me of a large cask on the right-hand side going into the cabin. He also mentioned the pigs which were running about the deck, a fact I had not remembered. I could not now depose positively that there were pigs; but there was a circumstance which leads me to believe there were, and we certainly had sheep. I remember his shooting at a bottle suspended from the yard-arm, and floating in the sea. He mentioned this fact first. When at Santiago Mr. Tichborne told me that he had been ill. The claimant has since described the illness by a sign, and I said at once, "That is quite enough; you need say nothing more." As a matter of fact I had paid his doctor's bill. In 1867 I was in communication with the persons instructed on behalf of the defendants. I gave the diary I kept to Mr. Collington, and I never received it back again.

The Lord Chief Justice—Have you any copy of that diary?—No, my Lord.

Of your knowledge has any copy been made?—I have made none, and believe there is no copy in existence.

Cross-examined by the Attorney-General—It was in the early part of 1867 that I parted with my diary. I permitted no one to make a copy of it. I have not seen it before the claimant was examined before Mr. Roupell, and have not seen the diary since.

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The statement was read, and was substantially as follows:—"On Thursday, the 28th of March, 1867, witness went to Croydon with Samuel Geddes, for the purpose of seeing the claimant. Geddes had known Roger Tichborne in South America. They saw a person called by the footman "my lady," wife of Castro. She said Sir Roger would be home in half an hour, and then sent them on by Mr. Hopkins. They said they would walk about outside, and five minutes after going out a cab drove up. Their own cabdriver pointed out the cab, and Castro then got out of it. Witness paid particular attention to him, catching a side view of his face, and also noticing his walk. Witness and Geddes afterwards arrived at the conclusion from what he saw of him that he could not be Roger Tichborne. Witness expected to be asked into the house, but Mr. Holmes, who stood by the door, said to him, 'You keep dodging about here, but you are not going to see my client. We have got 57 witnesses, and we can floor your evidence.' Geddes replied that he had thought claimant was the right man, but from Holmes' manner did not think so. Witness and Geddes afterwards went into a public-house, where witness told the gentleman 'From what I have seen of this man, he is not the Roger Tich one I travelled with. I am sure if he had been he would have been as glad to see me—as I should have been to see him.'

Witness—That statement is quite true. It was after going to Croydon that I went into Mr. Talbot's service. Till I heard the claimant examined at the Law Institution I was strongly inclined to the opinion that he was not. I remained Pitts, a butler, who was formerly in the Dowager Lady Tichborne's service.

Did you tell him that you had written to claimant for an interview, but he would not grant it, but that you had taken opportunities of seeing him, and he was no more Roger Tichborne than he was yourself or Pitts?—Yes.

Did Pitts say, "But the Dowager Lady Tichborne has acknowledged him," and did you reply, "If they had sent over an Egyptian mummy and labelled it 'Roger Tichborne,' she would have acknowledged it as her son?" (Laughter.)—I beg her ladyship's pardon if I ever said that. It is very possible I might have said so.

The Lord Chief Justice—Did you then believe what you stated to be true?

Witness—I could hardly have believed that. On parting with Roger Tichborne in South America he might have received about £100. He transmitted to me about £20, if I had summed up all the articles. I afterwards got 50*l.* from Mr. Gosford, but that was not for the sake of what Roger owed me. It was sent to me in reply to what I should call a begging letter I addressed to Sir James or Lady Tichborne, about the year 1855. On my return, at my request, lent me 5*l.* on my return to England in 1861, and I repaid it: I afterwards applied to him for a second loan, but did not get it. (One of these applications was read. It mentioned the account of the accident, and was signed "Castro, late with 'the *soi disant* Sir Roger.") I am sure it was not in 1870 that I left Mr. Talbot's, for I have been in two situations since, and have also been out of a situation. My first situation after my return to England was at Colonel Leslie's where I stayed 2½ years. I believe I never met at Mr. Walmsley's wine merchant there. I had a conversation with a Mr. Walmsley at his own house in Mount-street subsequent to the claimant's return. His clerk was in and out of the office at the time. I cannot say whether that was after the claimant's examination at the Law Institution. If I told him I was absolutely certain the claimant was a rank impostor previous to his examination, I cannot say. I don't recollect any conversation to that effect, but I won't swear I did not say so. I could not have said so after the claimant's examination, for after that had occurred I will positively swear I had no such opinion. I never was curious about giving my opinion, but if I expressed myself at all after that date it would be to the very reverse of such words. I might have said as much to Mr. Walmsley previous to the examination at the Law Institution. I did to the people at Croydon, but after that I was convinced he was the man.

At this stage, and before the completion of the witness's examination, the proceedings were adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 8.

The cross-examination of John Moore, formerly servant to Roger Tichborne, was resumed at the point at which it had been interrupted by the rising of the Court on the previous day.

The Attorney-General asked the witness to produce the "memorandum book" to which he had referred, as being distinct from the journals—all the written records, in fact, which he possessed in relation to the voyage.

The witness thereupon produced a small memorandum or pocket book, which was handed to counsel.

The Attorney-General read a number of passages relating to the departure of the vessel, which appeared to have been detained by contrary winds between Havre and Falmouth for nearly a fortnight, the entries being in many cases of a minute character, recording the state of the weather, the position of the ship, the letters sent off by the witness, &c. It then asked the witness what this journal kept from day to day in this book, which I see is called "Hatcheil's Diary and Almanack?"

Witness—This was written from day to day on board the ship.

The Attorney-General—Do you mean to say that you contemporaneously kept that other diary or yellow paper?

Witness—How far does it extend?

The Attorney-General—The last entry is the 28th of August, but that is put under April. There is an entry on the 2nd of April—"Saw flying fish;" there is an entry on every single day in March; there is an entry on the 4th of April, and on the same page an entry dated 7 August." Previously the occurrences were entered from day to day.

Witness—There is no reference to Mr. Tichborne in August.

The Attorney-General—That is not my question, and you know it. My question is—Did you contemporaneously make the entries on the yellow paper?

Witness—All these were written on board ship.

The Lord Chief Justice—You must know that is not the question. I beg you won't waste public time by giving indirect replies of that character.

Witness—They were all entries, my Lord, made on board the ship.

The Attorney-General—My question is this—Do you swear that you made three contemporaneous and substantially identical journals from day to day on board ship?

Witness—I do, if you call that a journal, but I call it a pocket-book.

The Attorney-General—It is immaterial to me what you call it; I want the fact.

Witness—They were all made by me on board ship.

The Lord Chief Justice having looked at the memorandum book, the journal, and the yellow paper, and compared them, said—I have looked at several entries in these three documents, and what I find is this—that in the small book there is a very short note indeed; in the second book there is a very long note, not only of what is in the small book, but of several other matters, and then in the paper there is another note. They none of them disagree, but at the same time they none of them contain all that the others do.

Mr. Serjeant Ballantine—I mean to say that the smallest book contains the shortest possible note, which is then expanded in the other cases.

The Lord Chief Justice—Not altogether so. Take the 9th of March, for instance. There is a very short entry in the book and a very short entry in the paper, and a very long entry in the second book. It looks to me very much as if it had been intended at some time or other to print the contents of the larger book.

Mr. Serjeant Ballantine—A book of travels.

The Attorney-General—There will be a great deal to be said hereafter about this book.

The Lord Chief Justice—Just so, and as perhaps in 18 months' time we shall have our attention drawn to these differences, it is better that we should all endeavour to understand now what these books really are; it is with that view that I have looked into them, and I find that they do not disagree, but that they do not correspond as to entries.

The Attorney-General—Do you mean to say that subject to the qualification which you gave of the entries being made within a day or two of the apparent date, you at one and the same time were keeping these three diaries—the little diary, the large volume, and what you call "extracts from journal" sent to Mr. Gosford?

Witness—I carried the little book in my pocket as a memorandum book, and when the weather was calm I wrote from the little book into the big one. I wrote in that better than I did in the yellow paper sent to Mr. Gosford or anybody else. I could not write at all on certain days, the ship was rolling so.

The Lord Chief Justice—It is not a mere transcription: there are a great many other things added.

Witness—Certainly, my Lord: I put down things just as they occurred to me, that I might not forget them.

The Attorney-General—Look at the entry on May 15; the latitude and longitude are added to the entry. When was that done?

Witness—It is evidently put in afterwards; I don't know when. I put it in from a list which was given me by the mate of the latitude and longitude; it was some time during the voyage. I cannot say when. I repeat now that I never heard of the accident of the mule tumbling down the precipice till I heard of it in this Court.

The Attorney-General—Look at that letter (letter of the 14th of February, 1854, Moore to Thompson, produced.)

Witness—Yes; I see nothing about the mule in it.

The Attorney-General read a letter addressed by the witness on the 14th of February, 1854, from Santiago, to a person named Thompson, containing the following passage respecting Roger Tichborne's return to Santiago and subsequent movements:—

"His face was knocked about from his horse falling with him some days before. . . . Since he left I have seen a person who met him, one got beyond Mendoza, on the 21st inst. . . . From the same person I learnt that they (Roger and his servant) were seven days crossing the mountains and reaching Mendoza, and that he had lost one of his mules with baggage, by falling over into a ravine, but the baggage was recovered; and well it was not he himself."

What do you say now?

Witness—Perfectly true, I suppose, but it never occurred to my memory. I met the individual, I know, but I had forgotten all about it.

Is it not true that you mentioned the circumstance at the time?—Yes, 17 or 18 years ago; no doubt I did write that letter. I knew a person named Shuttleworth in this country—not abroad. It is very probable I saw a servant of Mr. Collington's, and was talking with him in the pantry about the Tichborne trial. I have been at Mr. Collington's house perhaps a few times altogether. I have some recollection of being in the pantry, but none of the conversation.

Did the butler—I believe his name is Shuttleworth—ask you your opinion as to the claimant's being the real man, and did you reply that you "did not intend to say too much at present; that you had not made up your mind which side you should go on, and that it would all depend on circumstances?"—I cannot swear that I did not say any thing of the sort. I have no recollections of the date.

Never mind the date—I know very well that I did not satisfy everybody that asked me questions.

Did you give that reply?—I have no recollection of saying anything of the sort; neither of the conversation nor of the individual. I don't remember his features or anything. I have a slight recollection of going into the pantry in Mr. Collington's house, but not of the conversation. I am not sure whether I did not see the person at the house of Slaughter-street-time. As far as I recollect, I have a slight recollection of being once in the pantry. I have no further recollection.

The Lord Chief Justice—If anybody asked you whether you had told Mr Collington's butler that you had murdered your father, you would be able to swear that you did not say anything of the sort. Now, just in the same way, are you able to say that you did or did not make such a statement to the butler as that which counsel suggests?

Witness—I cannot say anything of the conversation; but there are many things that I could swear never happened I could swear that I never wrote to the Queen.

The Lord Chief Justice—Can you swear in the same way that this conversation never occurred?

Witness—I don't recollect the man or anything of it.

The Attorney-General—Your answer to the Lord Chief Justice shows that you perfectly well appreciate the distinction between not recollecting and not being able to swear.

Mr. Serjeant Ballantine—That is argument. Put your question.

The Attorney-General—Will you swear positively one way or the other?

Witness—I have no recollection.

That is not answering my question—I do not avoid it; but, on the word, I have nothing of the man. I have no recollection of the person by name or of his features. If you will allow me to say it, I do not believe I ever used such an expression to anyone in my life.

Then will you swear that you did not?—I will swear to the best of my recollection that I never did. I never could have said such a thing. I do not remember the shape of the pantry, or anything that passed in the pantry; my memory is a perfect blank.

Re-examined by Mr. Serjeant Ballantine—I have not any documents connected with my voyage to Australia, or any journal except those which have been produced in Court. I have not supplied Sir Roger Tichborne, or anybody who could give it to him, with any written account of what passed on the voyage to Australia.

The Lord Chief Justice—Of what time are you speaking, brother Ballantine? There were the letters to Mr Gosford and Lady Doughty, written by the witness, as already given in evidence.

Mr. Serjeant Ballantine—Of course I ought to have excluded them from my question in strictness. What I wanted to ask, whether for the purpose of refreshing or creating knowledge in the mind of Sir Roger Tichborne have you supplied any living being with any manuscript of any kind?—Certainly not; no living being.

Or have you given any information with that view?—No. The correspondence with Mr. Gosford was by his own desire. I do not think Sir Roger T